

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

John H. Jones left by the Kilauea yester-
day for Hilo.

Dr. Carmichael has gone to Maui on
official business.

Rudolph Blund and bride returned
on the Planter yesterday.

W. O. Smith returned yesterday from
Hawaii on the Mauna Loa.

The mortuary record shows 113 deaths
in Honolulu during the month of July.

There is plenty of rain in Kau dis-
trict, Hawaii, according to recent let-
ters received.

Father Matthias, of the Catholic
Cathedral, is in Honolulu after a four-
night's absence.

John Bueh, principal of the Kilauea
School, will return to Kailua today after
a stay of two weeks in the city.

Work is progressing on the new ad-
dition to the post office and the first
bricks were laid yesterday on the founda-
tion.

Miss Ryan arrived yesterday with
Judge M. M. Estee, and will take a po-
sition as clerk in the United States
Court.

Collier's Weekly of July 21st publishes
a two-page picture of the inauguration
of Governor Dole on Territorial Day,
June 14th.

Superintendent of Public Instruction
Atkinson calls for tenders for the erec-
tion of a 2-room school house at Kalaheo,
N. Kona, Hawaii.

Charles L. Hopkins has been ap-
pointed Hawaiian interpreter for the
courts to succeed J. G. M. Sheldon, who
has been ill for some time.

Mrs. E. K. Wilder, Mrs. Horace Craft
and Miss Johnson leave tomorrow
morning for Waikane, where they will
sojourn for the next two weeks.

Superintendent of Public Works Mc-
Candless and W. E. Rowell intend to go
to Maui on Friday to inspect the La-
haina and Wailuku waterworks.

Oscar T. Sewell, president of the Amer-
ican-Hawaiian Steamship Company,
arrived yesterday on the Australia, and
is registered at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Professor Homer and wife will sail
on the Australia for the States and
Europe. They will be gone a year and
will return to live here permanently.

A shipment of seed cane from Puna to
Kamalo recently aggregated 113 tons.
It was taken from 1 7-10 acres which
shows a yield of 66% tons to the acre.

Alexander Young and William Mutch,
who went to San Francisco to plan
for the building of Mr. Young's great
structure here, are expected back on
the Australia today.

The Young Men's Christian Associa-
tion, which have been camping
in Mauna Valley for the past ten days,
broke camp yesterday and returned to
town.

The engagement of Miss Henrietta
Christian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C.
Christian of Hanalei, to W. H.
Wedemeyer, bookkeeper of Koloa plan-
tation, is announced.

Japanese fishermen who have "squat-
ted" on government land along the
beach near the kerosene warehouse
have been ordered off by Road Super-
visor Marston Campbell. They have
agreed to do so.

Superintendent McCandless and W.
E. Rowell of the Public Works De-
partment, leave for Lahaina on Fri-
day, and will in all likelihood go to
Hilo to look into matters concerning
the new Waialeale bridge.

Dr. W. C. Stubbs, director of the
Louisiana Experiment Stations, and
agent of the United States Agricultural
Department, accompanied by Dr. Wal-
ter Maxwell of this city, made a for-
mal call upon Governor Dole yesterday
morning.

Work began yesterday on the laying
of the cement sidewalks around the
capitol grounds. All of the old side-
walk from the Richards street en-
trance to Hotel Street was torn up and
most of the rubble was in place before
the day was over.

The Hawaiian Navigation Company
has named the following officers for
the ensuing six months: Allen Herbert,
president; I. Bray, vice president; A.
N. Campbell, treasurer; F. Lowrey,
auditor; E. W. McCandless, secretary;
J. R. Maccauley, director.

It was stated yesterday that Civil
Service Commissioner Kilgus, who
was expected to arrive in Honolulu on
the Australia, to institute civil service
rules in the local federal office, has
in all likelihood omitted Honolulu from
his itinerary, and has gone on to Ma-
nuila direct, by one of the transports
that did not stop here on the way
across the Pacific.

THE HAND
OF CALUMNYMary Condit Smith's
Life Blasted.

SHE PERISHED AT PEKING

Left Washington for China to For-
get Charge of Cruel
Scandalmongers.

No matter how painfully death may
have come to Mary Condit Smith, the
pretty Washington girl who, it is now
almost certain, was murdered by Box-
ers, it was sweet to the living death
she was suffering. The Chinese may
have visited dreadful tortures upon
her, yet death to her in any form was
a relief, for Mary Condit Smith was a
martyr to Washington scandalmongers
and was literally driven to her death
by malicious gossip.

Mary Condit Smith died in trying to
live down and forget that she had been
accused of theft. No more innocent,
no purer girl ever lived than she, yet
she was not proof against scandal and
gossip, and horror-stricken, ashamed,
cowed, she sought to forget by travel-
ing from one end of the earth to the
other.

It was in Pittsburgh that the seed of
scandal that led to Miss Condit Smith's
murder was planted. In Washington
she was known as "Polly" Smith.
There she was loved. Women cared
for her because she was sincere and
sensible; men were fond of her because
she was pretty and always agreeable.
She was a laughing, light-hearted girl,
welcomed everywhere.

From every side came invitations for
"Polly" Smith. She was sought at the
White House, at official entertain-
ments, at private houses. In fact, it
may be said that no girl in Washington
society had more invitations or was
more popular than Miss "Polly."

When the invitation came to her to
attend a house party given by her
wealthy friends the Moorheads at 928
Ridge avenue, Allegheny City, last fall
she accepted. Washington was gay
enough at the time, but particular
friends of hers were giving the house
party, and she hated to disappoint
them.

If it was a gay house party they had
in Pittsburgh, "Polly" Smith was the
gayest of all, and when the time came
for everybody to go home she was the
best liked of all the guests. No one
denied that she had been the life of the
party, and that without her things
would have fallen flat.

It was after the house party had
broken up that the scandal took root.
The hostess had missed jewelry to the
value of more than \$2000. Her guests
were all persons of the highest stand-
ing and of unimpeachable character.
She called in detectives and told them
their names.

She at that time suspected no one of
having taken her jewelry who was num-
bered among her guests. But the police
are not respecters of family pride and
family names, so the detectives began
to search for the jewels among the
guests at the house party.

The Superintendent of Pittsburgh De-
tectives, John Glenn, undertook the
case, as the stolen jewels had been a
wedding present to his bride from Mr.
Moorhead, and aside from their intrin-
sic value, \$1500, were more precious to
Mrs. Moorhead than any money. The
eight servants in the family were, after
most careful investigation, relieved of
suspicion. Many other detectives were
employed, and it was through a New
York jeweler to whom some unset dia-
monds had been sold that the first clue
to the lost gems was received.
Whoever stole the Moorhead dia-
monds had pried the jewels out of their
setting and then endeavored to have
them set in new fashion so that they
could never be recognized. Money, then,
was not the motive of the robbery.

This gave to the Washington detec-
tives the first clue to the Moorheads' guests. Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead could
not be made to believe in the guilt of
any of them, but a Washington detec-
tive, following descriptions and cir-
cumstantial evidence, finally convinced
the Moorheads that the thief actually
was Miss Condit Smith, the accom-
plished and lovely girl whose talent
and popularity made her welcome ev-
erywhere and who had repeatedly en-
joyed the honor of receiving side by
side with Mrs. McKinley in the White
House. Of course, the Moorheads re-
fused to make the Washington detec-
tive's story public, but, equally, of
course, it leaked out in that exclusive
set in which the young girl moved.

The story went from mouth to mouth
and from house to house. Pretty
"Polly" Smith was suspected. In fact,
it is said that some malicious person
even went so far as to accuse the girl.
Then there came a change over
"Polly" Smith. She was no longer the
light-hearted girl. She had heard the
scandal. She was helpless. She was
innocent, but the blow aimed at her
had crushed her. Invitations came in
fewer numbers, and those that did come
were not accepted. The girl got paler
and paler. She was seldom seen out-
side her own home. Her cheeks became
sunk; her eyes so bright and laugh-
ing formerly, were red with constant
weeping; she never smiled and her
sensitive nature made her imagine that

the whole world suspected her of a
crime of which she was innocent.

Miss Smith's brother-in-law, in Gov-
ernor General Wood of Cuba. It was
thought that a change of scene and
climate would help the girl forget the
cruel gossip that had so sorely wound-
ed her. So Miss Smith was sent to
Cuba to be with her sister, Mrs. Wood.
Cuban climate and the change of scenes
did not have the beneficial effect ex-
pected.

The girl tried bravely to overcome
the constant fear that she was every-
where posted as a thief. She tried to
meet people as she had done before,
but it was no use. She became so
weakened in health and spirits that
the very effort was beyond her
strength.

So she settled down to a life of mis-
ery, literally eating her own heart out.
It was seen by the Woods that the girl
would eventually die unless some plan
could be devised to take her mind from
the great wrong that had been done
her.

Nearly a year passed before the mys-
tery was partially cleared up by find-
ing the settings of the diamonds in a
Pennsylvania avenue shop in Wash-
ington, where they had been taken un-
doubtedly by the real thief. No one
knows to this day exactly how, when or
by whom the jewels were purloined.
The discovery of them came too late.
An irreparable injury had been done to
the young girl without the slightest
fault of her host, hostess or the detec-
tives.

Washington accepted the finding
of the jewels in a disinterested sort of
way. Washington had almost forgot-
ten the accusation made against "Polly"
Smith by this time in the freshness of
other gossip on which Washington
feeds, but "Polly" Smith had not for-
gotten.

She came home from Cuba imme-
diately after the jewels had been found,
and no doubt could have taken her
own place in society had she been able
to forget, but she was not of the forget-
ting kind. She continued unhappy, nev-
er speaking unless she was spoken to,
growing thinner and less like her form-
er self every day. Society had all but
killed her by its love of gossip.

It was when her health had almost
despaired of ever making her well and
happy again that the trip to China was
proposed. The Congress were close to
the Condit Smiths. They loved the
"Polly" Smith they had known of old.
The girl left for China with the ex-
pressed purpose of staying there always
in China, she could at least be among
people who would not gossip. That
they were heathens? What if they did
kill her, as they perhaps have done? They
would at least make her misery
short-lived.

So "Polly" Smith went to China. She
was a pitiful looking little thing when
she left Washington, the only home
she had ever known, where she had
done so much to make happy the lives
of others.

It is said that it was Miss Smith's
purpose to eventually become a mis-
sionary in China. She could never re-
turn to Washington. It was urged up-
on her that Washington had already
forgotten the accusation made against
her and was only too ready to right
the wrong. The wrong, however, was
too great to her thinking to ever be
righted, and she chose to go from her
home forever.

How "Polly" Smith met death has
not been made known as yet, but, no
matter how she died, death was sweet
to her. There may be those in Wash-
ington today who suffer a pang for
the girl whom they sent to her death.
None can deny that the calumny they
helped to give breath and life to made
her a martyr.

SUGAR COMPANIES
POUR OUT GOLDDividends Yesterday of Over
Three Hundred
Thousand.

The sugar companies opened up their
coffers yesterday to the amount of \$307,
000 and poured out the golden harvest of
dividends to the stockholders. Twelve
plantations and one mercantile company
made up the amount as above and for the
rest of the day smiles were frequent in
the vicinity of the banks and brokers' offices.
The dividends which were paid on
July 15 run the entire total of dividends
for the month of July almost to the half-
million mark. Yesterday's dividends and
the companies paying them were as fol-
lows:

Brewer & Co., 2 per cent, \$30,000.
Hawaiian Agricultural Company, 5 per
cent, \$50,000.
Hale, 2 per cent, \$10,000.
Hawaiian Sugar Company, 2 1/2 per cent,
\$50,000.
Kahuku, 1 1/2 per cent, \$7,500.
Pala, 2 per cent, \$15,000.
Waimea Mill, 1 per cent, \$1,250.
Olowalu, 2 1/2 per cent, \$3,750.
Waialalo, 2 1/2 per cent, \$3,750.
Ewa, 20 cents per share, \$50,000.
Honokaa, 35 cents per share, \$35,000.
Pioneer Mill, per cent, \$45,000.
Ookala, 20 cents per share, \$50,000.

STONE FIREWOOD.

Three Portuguese Boys Caught in a
Woodpile.

David Kaapa corralled three Portu-
guese boys yesterday and charged
them at the station house with larceny
in the second degree. Their offense is
stealing firewood which had been cached
away behind the ruins of Kauma-
kapili church. The detective has been
watching for the thieves for sometime
and yesterday caught them in the act.
Their depredations covered a long
period and the Japanese owners of the
woodpile finally were obliged to seek
police surveillance. Judge Wilcox will
determine to-day who was the "nigger
in the woodpile" and act accordingly.

"No, he hasn't proposed yet!" sighed
Genevieve.

We suggested that the fellow doubt-
less knew when he was well off.

"No, I suspect the trouble is he
doesn't know when I'm well off," the
young papa is plunging in pork!" said
the beautiful girl, with a sad smile.

Ah, love was indeed a great mystery.

ODD ACTION
OF AORANGIA Day To Decide What
To Do.

ORDERED TO PASS HAWAII

Captain May Nevertheless Enters at
Custom House--Sails This
Morning.

All kinds of rumors were afloat yester-
day concerning the Canadian-Australian
steamer Aorangi, from the Colonies. She
was sighted and reported and whistled
early in the morning, but showed no
signs of coming in. The pilot-boat went
out early and did not return until nearly
noon. The Aorangi, in the meanwhile,
dropped her anchor off the bell buoy and
hoisted signal flags reading "Can't come
in." People anxious to know all about
the vessel besieged the pilot and doctor
immediately upon their return from the
Aorangi and bombarded them with ques-
tions.

The story had it that there had been a
death on board during the trip up from
Sydney; that the deceased had succumbed
to some disease that looked suspicious;
that the body had been cremated in the
funeral, and that the vessel would not be
allowed to come in. This rumor was dis-
missed. The landing of the doctor. An-
other story, with much possibility of truth
in it, was that the steamship people were
afraid that they might be labeled on ac-
count of the Hagan ministers. She want-
ed to avoid port charges, said some, while
others declared that there was something
very mysterious about the whole thing
and that the case should be investigated.
It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon before
any definite information concerning the
steamer was forthcoming. Up to that
time the quarantine officer, the pilot and
the agent from Theo. H. Davies & Co.
knew very little, and the agents knew
very little more, even after that time.

The agent went out to the Aorangi for
the second time at 2 o'clock in the after-
noon on the tugboat. Before going out
he said to the captain had received or-
ders not to stop here. He couldn't give
the reason. The passengers for Honolulu
were still going through. There was no
freight aboard for this port, and it
would be his duty to the vessel to come in.
The quarantine officer reported that the
captain had received instructions at Syd-
ney from London not to come here, to
stop coming here altogether, in fact, and
that the captain was only obeying orders.
Theo. H. Davies & Co., have, strange to
say, been very anxious to this effect.

It is said that the passengers for Honolulu
were crowded into the office of the agents
naturally very anxious to know if they
would be able to secure passage for the
North on the Aorangi. They asked ques-
tions continually but, of course, got no
satisfaction. There was a great deal of
healthy kicking and some talk of bring-
ing damage suits against the company.
The poor clerks knew nothing. In the
meantime it was "Wait until Mr. Irving
gets back from the vessel and you will
know all about everything." About 5
o'clock Mr. Irving returned from the Aorangi
in the tug and announced that the
steamer would not come into the harbor,
but that she would, nevertheless, take
passengers—all that could be accommo-
dated—to Victoria and Vancouver. She
would sail at 9 o'clock, he said, and peo-
ple would be taken off to her on the tug,
with their baggage. The crowd was great-
ly relieved at this news and immediately
bustled themselves with looking out for
their berth.

Captain Hay came ashore with Mr. Ir-
ving on the tug, as did also the passengers
and mail for Honolulu. Captain Hay went
to the custom house and entered the Aorangi,
much against his will, as it had
been his intention to drop the passengers and
mail here and proceed without entering
at the custom house. This, however,
would have been impossible and against
all rules. When seen by an Advertiser
reporter, Captain Hay said that he had
received orders in Sydney from London
not to come here; he would not explain,
however, why it was that he consented
to enter at the custom house. He denied
that the fear of a libel had anything to
do with his staying outside. After enter-
ing at the custom house, the Captain went
to the office of the agents to arrange with
the passengers for accommodations.

"The Aorangi has no cargo for Hono-
lulu, so there was no reason for her com-
ing into port," was the sum and substance
of the information given out at the office
of the agents in regard to the vessel's
staying outside.

People were not at all satisfied with the
reasoning given and believe that there is
something of importance behind it all.
After intending passengers had made all
their arrangements to go aboard the Aorangi
at 9 o'clock last night, they were
notified that the Aorangi would not sail
until 7 o'clock this morning. A scow
leaves the dock with passengers, mail and
baggage a little before that time.

When Mr. Waller of the Metropolitan
Meat Company heard that the Aorangi
was not coming into port and that there
was the possibility of steamers of that
line not stopping here, he was very much
put out. Mr. Waller is expecting on the
next boat from Brisbane a quantity of
meat, the duty upon which alone will
amount to \$4,000. He is also expecting on
the next boat from British Columbia a
large consignment of salmon and halibut.
Should these fail to reach here there
would be a meat famine in Honolulu.

The following persons are booked on the
Aorangi: W. A. S. Parke, Miss I. S.
Parke, W. C. Parke, H. A. Allen, Mrs. C.
G. Baintyne, nurse and five children
Miss Hartnagel, Mrs. Artelgh, Mrs. W.
H. Burgess, Wm. T. Somerville, L. M.
Prennall and wife, Miss Hartwell, F.
Waldor, John Dawson, T. M. Starkey,
Wm. T. Bull and wife, S. C. Bayers, B. F.
Sant, Wm. Yank, C. J. McCarthy, B. H.
Sant, Miss J. M. Morton, Peter
Hirsh, W. C. E. Batcher, M. C. von
Loben, J. J. von Loben, Sels, J. F.
von Loben, Sels, L. Bayly, W. H. Harris
L. P. Arriere and wife, W. E. Cumback
Miss Henry Tilden, Mrs. I. G. Tilden,
Carol M. Crosby, Mrs. Gill, A. Valen-
tine, W. Jamieson.

STAKES TO THE WINNER.

After a careful investigation, Messrs.
Cluney, Campbell and Judd, the judges of
the match race run last Saturday between
Brock and Manuelli, have unanimously
decided that the stakes must be paid over
to the backers of the winning horse.

The main reason for their decision is
that in their opinion the objection was a
trumpery one and that there had been
any legitimate grounds for a protest,
the jockey who rode Manuelli would have
made his protest at the time prescribed
by the rules of racing, instead of waiting
to be prompted by persons who were
heavy losers on the race. The judges in
giving their decision were especially guid-
ed by the fact that the boy who rode Ma-
nuelli was not a novice at the racing busi-
ness, and therefore would have been
keenly alive to the fact that a foul on his
horse had been committed.

The following extracts from the Cali-
fornia Jockey Club racing rules, which
obtain on the local track, are appended in
explanation of the views taken by both
parties, as well as by the judges.

Rule 5.—The express conditions of a race
supercede all rules when they conflict.
Rule 104.—A horse crossing another, so
as to actually impede him, is disqualified,
unless the impeding horse was partly in
fault, or the crossing was wholly caused
by the fault of some other horse or
jockey. Complaints under this rule can
only be received from the owner, trainer
or jockey of the horse alleged to be as-
sailed, or by the judges, and must be
made to the clerk of the scales or to the
judges before or immediately after his
jockey has passed the scales.

Rule 131.—Every objection must be made
by the owner, trainer or jockey of some
horse engaged in the race, or by the offi-
cials of the course, and to one of the
judges of the race, or to the clerk of the
course, or to the clerk of the scales, or to
one of the board of directors.

Rule 132.—An objection to a horse on the
ground of his not having run the proper
course, or of the race having been run on
a wrong course, or of any other matter
occurring in a race, must be made with-
in a quarter of an hour after the winner
has weighed in, and before the numbers
of the horses placed in the race are put
up, unless under special circumstances,
the judges are satisfied that it could not
have been made within that time.

Now that the affair is definitely settled,
a few words on the matter may not be
amiss. The judges had no alternative but
to decide as they did, and there is no pre-
cedent in racing that could have influ-
enced them in giving a contrary decision.
If the rules are to be lightly regarded, rac-
ing would be reduced to a state of chaos.
While the rule book appears to be bound
with much superfluous red tape, hard and
fast lines must be adhered to if the best
interests of the sport are to be respected.
No one saw the alleged foul, but John Cu-
derick, and from his position as starter
at the time he says the foul was made,
it was simply impossible for him to say
definitely if a foul were committed or not.
Brock was immeasurably the better horse
and won on his merits. If the Manuelli
people had any objection to Ferreira rid-
ing Brock, on account of his disqualifica-
tion, they should have made it before the
race was run. In racing, as in other
sports, the decision of the judges or re-
ference is irrevocably final unless extraor-
dinary circumstances, which in the present
instance were lacking, warrant its reversal.
If this is not acknowledged, as well
placed as an objection in the judicial stand-
point, the judges are reported as having
said that he should have made it before the
decision too hastily. This he most em-
phatically denies, and that he made any
such remark as attributed to him is in-
credible, for it would simply mean that
by his statement he had compromised
himself to such an extent as to prove
himself utterly unfit to judge a horse race,
and to inevitably preclude him from ever
again occupying the judges' box.

The thing is over and done with; the
best horse won. If a forfeit of say, \$25,
were made necessary before an objection
was considered, the number of farcical
protests would decrease appreciably.

Perhaps the most remarkable fruit of
the investigation was the amazing ignor-
ance of the most elementary rules of rac-
ing displayed by persons who profess and
call themselves horsemen.

TREASURY RULINGS
ON CUSTOM MATTERS

The Treasury Department has an-
nounced rulings on several points that
will be of interest to all Honolulu im-
porters, and all persons who have busi-
ness with the local Custom House.

On the matter of returning cigars
received in parcels post, the department
rules that "there is no objection to re-
turning to the country of origin, as un-
deliverable cigars imported by parcels
post, when the addressee refuses to re-
ceive them, as such articles are some-
times allowed to be exported when regu-
larly imported and the importation
does not involve fraud."

On the matter of storage charges
where the goods imported have been
entered the department rules, "Where
imported merchandise is regularly in-
voiced, and of which complete entry
has been made, cartage and storage
charges are not required to be paid by
the importer for conveying the goods
and retaining the same in the apprais-
er's store, or the place utilized as such,
for the purposes of examination and
appraisement; but on failure to remove
the goods within the expiration of two
days (excluding legal holidays), after
notice to remove the same given by
completion of appraisement of the mer-
chandise the importer will be held lia-
ble for the payment of such storage and
labor charges as may accrue after the
expiration of said period, at the cus-
tomary rates prevailing at the port, in
accordance with the principle enunciat-
ed in the decision of the Board of Gen-
eral Appraisers (T. D. 15475—G. A.
2325).

The importer is required to pay car-
tage and storage charges in all cases
where merchandise is entered on ap-
praisement orders, or on defective in-
voices, or of which incomplete entry
has been made, or an entry without
specification of particulars, either for
want of the original invoice, or for any
other cause under 2325, Revised Stat-
utes, and the decisions of the depart-
ment, dated January 25 and May 27,
1898 (T. D. 15749 and 15395).

AS TOLD BY
THE DEATHSExcessive Mortality of
Hawaiians.

NATIVES ARE GOING FAST

Consumption Claims Eighteen of
The Total of One Hundred
and Fourteen.

The physicians of Honolulu are now
required to report to the Board of
Health all contagious diseases they
are called to attend. Blanks for this
purpose have been sent to all physi-
cians in Honolulu and the returns
show an alarming number of tubercu-
losis cases.

From the Victoria Hospital, which is
specially set apart for the reception
and treatment of consumptives or
other incurable diseases, the reports
show that nineteen patients have phis-
is. Of this number five are Hawai-
ians, five Japanese, two British, two
South Sea Islanders, one Chinese, one
Swedish, one Portuguese, one Spaniard
and one American.

The mortality table for the month of
July shows that eighteen persons died of
consumption and seventeen of typhoid
fever during July. Eighty males and
but thirty-four females died of the ex-
cessive total of 114 deaths, and of these
fifty-three were Hawaiians and but six
Americans. Five years ago but fifty
persons died in July and last year but
ninety-three. With an annual death
rate of over thirty for each thousand
inhabitants the natives show nearly
fifty for each thousand of them. Below
are the full figures which afford an in-
teresting study:

MORTUARY REPORT.

Health Department,
Honolulu, July 31, 1900.
BY SEX.

Male	80
Female	34
Total	114

BY NATIONALITY.

Hawaiian	53
Chinese	12
Portuguese	5
Japanese	5
United States America	6
Other nationalities	9
Total	114

BY AGE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : AUGUST 3, 1900

"IMPERIALISM"

The Democratic party did its full share towards bringing on the war with Spain and it professed to be dissatisfied, at every step, because of what it called want of vigor in the campaigns. Two great Democratic journals, the New York World and the organ of Wm. H. Hearst, claim the dubious honor of having made the war inevitable and both shouted from the outset for quicker results and more smashing blows. "On to Havana," they cried. "What do we hear at Washington? A snore!" was the burden of their earlier lay. When \$50,000,000 was asked of Congress for war purposes, every Democrat voted for the appropriation, and the leaders of the party were eager for a chance to do military duty, the present nominee for Chief Executive seeking and accepting a Colonel's baret, in an army of invasion. Yet it was perfectly clear that we were entering upon a war of aggression and that, if we were to be indemnified for the cost, the bankruptcy of Spain would compel her to pay the bill in land. Knowing all this the Democracy was yet enthusiastic for the war.

So far the party was consistent with its own past. From the beginning of its life the Democracy had been for conquest and expansion. The founder of the party, Thomas Jefferson, did not hesitate to say to Napoleon that the young republic would "marry the British fleet and army," unless the French agreed to leave the Louisiana district and sell that virgin empire to its natural possessors. Here was an imperialism worthy of Rome. Nor did the Democracy pause at that. It deliberately provoked a war with Mexico for the sake of seizing California and the adjacent regions and threatened, in the terms of the Ostend Manifesto, to acquire Cuba in the same way. The Manifesto declared, in brief, that the sale of Cuba would be as advantageous and honorable to Spain as its purchase would be to the United States; but that if Spain should obstinately refuse to sell it, self-preservation would make it incumbent on the United States to "wrest it from her." Had McKinley uttered such a threat before going to war over Cuba, the charge of "imperialism" would stick.

Consistency ought to have led Democrats to deal with the acquisition of Spanish soil in these days just as they were prepared to deal with it fifty years ago—a method they boasted of as late as 1884 in the first Grover Cleveland platform. But consistency went out of the window when partisanship came in at the door. And so did common sense.

Upon the latter point much is to be said. The Democracy, with its newborn zeal for contraction, demands that the country shall surrender the richest fruits of the Spanish war and the bulk of its indemnity, for the sake of giving the Philippines freedom. Yet the only freedom possible for these people lies within the protecting arms of some great liberty-loving power. Is there a man so dead to the influences at work all over the world, and particularly in the Orient, to annex small independencies to great States that he believes in the possibility of a permanent Philippine republic? There is not a small free island power to-day outside the sphere of the Monroe doctrine. Tonga was the last one in African waters. Madagascar the last one in African waters. Over all such countries a great nation stretches the arm of authority. As surely as the sun rises and sets were the Philippines cut loose to shift for themselves some battleship power would sooner or later fasten a line to them. Russia, or Germany, or France, or Great Britain or Japan would assuredly possess themselves of such a rich prize. What then of Filipino freedom? Barring annexation to Great Britain, there is nothing beyond annexation to the United States which would give the Filipinos a chance to be anything better than a subject race.

The Democracy like the Republican party justified the war of 1898 on the score of humanity. Would it be humane to turn the Philippines, for whose good order the world holds us responsible, over to insurrection and conquest? There could be no domestic peace in an archipelago where so many tribes dispute for mastery. The moment the Tagals asserted themselves, the Igorotes and Macabebes, the Sulus and the other Mohammedans, and the lesser tribes indeed, would rebel; and our war for "humanity" could only end in a dreadful scene of revolution, which, finally, some European power or powers would put down with the strong hand.

The simple truth is, as President McKinley once phrased it, that duty and destiny require us to go forward in the path which has been cleared for us by events. We cannot evade it without accusing ourselves of fruitless warring and of a desire to supplant the humane with the merely expedient. Embarrassments will come, but we will have them and must deal with them manfully. Losses will occur, but they will have their compensation. Neither duty nor destiny demand that we shall ordain an empire, nor have the American people any thought of such a radical departure from their ancient principles. It is for us, rather to spread the institutions of the republic, to raise feeble peoples into the dignity and power wherein we have our own estate. And in such a task patriotism, not partisanship, will lead the way.

A Yokohama dispatch of July 19, says: "Mount Azuma, near Bandalean, which was the scene of a volcano disaster in 1888, broke into eruption Tuesday, July 17. Two hundred persons were killed or injured. Several villages were engulfed by the strength of the lava from Mount Azuma, and great damage was done in adjacent districts." Quite likely we shall hear of other eruptions soon, one of them near home. Pele has had a nap and there have been recent signs on her part of a desire to be up and stirring.

ENGLISH FOR HAWAII.

It is a proper rule to establish one official language for the courts, schools and legislative of Hawaii, and that one the language of the country to which these islands have been annexed. One of the surest means of keeping up racial divisions and antipathies and of preventing that national homogeneity which is the hope and stay of American Union, is to encourage aliens who come into the flag to perpetuate their native speech and customs. On the mainland there are no foreign schools kept up at public expense, courts and legislatures speak the English tongue and no other, and as a result the younger classes of foreign residents are encouraged by the elders and compelled by circumstances, to acquire the language of the land in which they live. Having gone that far they develop their citizenship along American and not foreign lines and become so patriotic that they can generally be depended on to stand by the United States even in quarrels with the native country of their parents.

What has been done for Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Portuguese and all the rest must be done for Hawaiians. It is the duty of the United States, having made them Americans in name, to also make them Americans in fact. The process may at times chafe, but it is obviously the only thing to do. The mature Hawaiians, too old to learn a foreign tongue, perhaps resent the change; but let it be their consolation that their sons are thereby enabled to secure the full privileges of citizenship which can only come under the Act of Annexation to males of proper age who read and write the English language.

AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.

The Bulletin has an affecting faith in the idea that an American can do no wrong and that, if a custom or institution has the American hall mark, it must perform to be pure and undetected. We can imagine how the Bulletin's heartstrings were wrenched when so many American States adopted the Australian ballot system and when so many American cities borrowed, more or less completely, the Glasgow scheme of the public ownership of public utilities. Perhaps the horror of this experience is what leads the Bulletin to demand in such stentorian tones that Americans, the acknowledged essence and salt of our common humanity, as we fitly describe ourselves, shall be permitted to show in Hawaii how wisely we can plan and manage municipal government. With a look of virtuous reproach at the advertiser our evening contemporary says: "American citizens can be trusted to build elevators and construct city charters that will work well and keep public welfare traveling smoothly forward in the grooves of American progress." Shade of Tweed, the great job-chasing exponent of American municipalities, how patriotic this sounds! Records of Hugh McLaughlin, Boss Croker, Mayor August, Bath House John, Martin Kelly and Blind Boss Buckley, why do you not illuminate this tribute to the infallibility of the American municipal idea? It is all untrue then as the reformers say, that American taxpayers have been robbed of \$800,000,000 during the past twenty years through the mismanagement of municipal concerns? Is it for mere pastime that the Seth Lows and James D. Phelans, the Pattisons and Parkhursts and Mazets have sweat blood to obtain new charters and then to defend them from the rapacity of our infallibly virtuous friend the professional American politician? We have been having a nightmare over American municipalities when we ought to have been treating ourselves to a glimpse of paradise.

Granting, therefore, that an American municipality is perfection in its last analysis and beyond all comparison with a system which merely gives good government with few officials and small expense, we come back to the prospect of getting it for Hawaii. What is the outlook here? Are we to have American or Hawaiian municipalities? Are the partisans of Wilcox, Kaulla and Kalaokalani—par noble fratrum—to give us our charters and show how they are worked or are they to let the task devolve upon the white job-chasers on the basis of a "divvy"? Most depends on an intelligent answer to this question that we can scarcely wait for the Bulletin to make its evening appearance.

The decision of the Board of Health to make segregation segregate is honorable to that body and satisfactory to the public. Hereafter the lepers and their uninfected friends will be kept apart. There will be no more heart to heart visiting between the clean and the unclean. If this new policy is enforced to the letter a long start will have been made towards the complete eradication of our standing plague.

When the Hawaiian asks why he should be a Democrat he is told that it is because Cleveland, a Democrat now repudiated by his own party, tried to restore the Queen. It ought not to be forgotten, however, that Cleveland, after raising high hopes in the Queen's breast, abandoned her cause on pretexts given him by his Democratic enemy, Mr. Willis. Nor could the Queen and her friends induce him to reopen the subject. After that, annexation was largely brought about by the hard work of Democrats like Morgan and Berry, who kept enough of their own men in line for it to make good the secessions in Republican ranks.

The worst feature in the war outlook in China is the sudden development of a national feeling among the Mongol tribes. Hitherto there had seemed to be no bond of union in the empire. When the Japanese invaded the North of China six years ago the Southern and Central provinces did not worry over the matter and declined to send troops. Now the whole of China seems to be making, or to be on the point of making, common cause. The news of trouble in Hai-Nan, in the extreme south, and in one of the middle provinces, is most disquieting for anything like a common front among the Chinese would dismay a larger army than the allies can spare for Oriental service.

THE WORLD'S NEWS
TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS

The Venezuelan war is over. Many Philipines are surrendering. Sanitary conditions at Nome are very bad.

Mary E. Lease has denounced Populism. Ex-Governor Blaisdell of Nevada, is dead.

Portugal has paid the Delagoa Bay award. Speaker Henderson is visiting in San Francisco.

There is likely to be a stampede from Cape Nome. Japan can put 300,000 men in the field in a month.

The United States flour trust is to be reorganized. It is thought the fight for Congress will be close.

John W. Carr, the famous young baritone, is dead.

Hoyt, the playwright, has been adjudged insane.

Alaska towns are quarantining against Nome.

Towne will not withdraw from the Populist ticket.

Embassador Draper has resigned the Italian mission.

The inhabitants of the Seal Islands are dying of grippie.

The collier Bruus was on a reef at Guam, but was saved.

Geronimo, the imprisoned Apache chief, has gone insane.

A business block at Yuma, A. T., has been destroyed by fire.

Great Britain is tiring of the expensive war in South Africa.

The Oriental war may double the price of coal in California.

Mexico is sending a new expedition against the Maya Indians.

The President is considering a plan to form the Cuban Republic.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has lost a necklace in Paris valued at \$17,000.

Nine cases of yellow fever have appeared at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

Bellamy Storer may become ambassador to Italy, succeeding Draper.

MacArthur says the effect of the amnesty proclamation has been good.

"Mr. Dooley" will be put on the stage with Charles Hopper in the title role.

Professor Brooks of Geneva, N. Y., has discovered his twenty-second comet.

Kansas Populists refuse to endorse Jerry Simpson's candidacy for Senator.

London is astonished at the invasion of Christian Endeavors from America.

William A. Clark of Montana, says he expects to take his seat in the Senate.

The German press is shocked at the "growing brutalization" of the Boer war.

American crews may be sent to Paris to compete in the international regatta.

Major Louis Seymour, a noted American engineer, has been killed by the Boers.

Tork "pants-makers" have struck for a ten per cent increase of wages.

The speaking in the Republican Mainland campaign will begin about August 20.

Bryan is assured of the help of commercial travelers in his fight against the trusts.

There will be a constitutional convention in Havana the first Monday in November.

The trouble with the Steveston, B. C., striking fishermen has been settled by the militia.

A family party of six were drowned in a Ventura lake while trying to navigate a raft.

Albert Salza succeeds to Jean de Reszke's place, the latter singer having lost his voice.

Heavy rains in India have greatly decreased the death rate in the province of Gujarat.

Princess Anna Halverson, a cousin of King Oscar of Sweden, has secured a Dakota divorce.

Bryan has refused to give a Sunday address at Ashbury Park, as he wishes to rest on that day.

The American Federation of Labor will support the strike of the St. Louis street car employees.

Three young children were scalded to death by a boiler explosion on a yacht near Syracuse.

All the large publishing houses of the United States have formed a trust to stop the cutting of prices.

Supervisor J. E. A. Holmes of San Francisco died of apoplexy while in a sleeping car at Port Costa.

Col. William Cary Sanger is in Europe studying the British and Swiss system of auxiliary forces.

Bryan has accepted an invitation to attend the G. A. R. National Encampment at Chicago in August.

The United States Steamship Philadelphia may go south to protect American interests at Panama.

Astor's apology did not avail and his social position has been destroyed by his attack upon Captain Milne.

The Prince of Wales approves the marriage of Lady Randolph Churchill and Lieutenant Cornwallis West.

The famous Castle Crags tavern in northern California, has been burned to the ground. It may not be rebuilt.

The czar declares a state of war in Siberia, Turkistan and Semiretchensk, and has summoned all reservists to the colors.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention has 750 delegates. Mayor Maybury of Detroit, is leading for Governor.

The withdrawal of German lines from the Atlantic for transport service has a stimulating effect on freights at New York.

The drought prevailing in the New England States and in New York, New Jersey and Delaware, has had a serious effect on the hay and corn crops.

ON THE WIND BLOWN COAST OF HAWAII.

(Written for the Advertiser.)

In a pause and hush of the waves' wild rush the cry of the plover came, sharp and clear it reached my ear, and seemed to be calling my name. "Come with me!" it called in glee, where the sea makes war on the land, where the rocks are grey, with the flying spray and the wind drives over the sand!"

"Come! Oh come to the sea so bright, where the merry waves dance high— to the cliff it sped in joyous flight not paused as it hurried by.

"Then come away, with me to play, where I see the white spray fly, Trust me in the air, Or just over there, where the sun-warmed rocks are dry." And the seagull white, in her slow-winged flight, "Come away—away— To dart and whirl! Where the wind waves curl, And to swing through the drifting spray!"

And I will haste on this windy day Where the merry waves dance high, And call to the plover circling gay, And the white gull up in the sky.

"O come! O fly! If wings had I Not a rock nor a cave would I miss— I'd skim, I'd soar, 'Long the purple shore Where the billows hurl and hiss: For the tide is high, And the plover cry, As down on the marsh they roam; And the whitecaps dance, On the blue expanse, And the rocks hold the drifts of foam.

MEI HALEY.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Liquor in Wailuku. [Special Correspondence.]

WAILUKU, Maui, July 30.—Dr. McGittigan of Hana has been paying a short visit to the metropolis of Maui.

If competition can do it we are going to have cheap liquor in Wailuku.

Messrs. Lovejoy started the ball rolling by putting up a wholesale establishment, and now Messrs. Macfarlane are following suit. Their new store, as well as the Wailuku saloon, will be under the management of Mr. Scott, who was lately the head overseer of the Wailuku Sugar Company.

A LONG NERVOUS STORM.

If you ever watched a dentist draw a nerve out of a tooth, you will remember how much it looked like a little snip of wet, white cotton thread. How can so contemptible a thing inflict such a mountain of agony? And why does it do it? "Disease," you say. Ah, surely. A simple and obvious answer; yet in what way does the true nerve fibre, wrapped up and coated as it is, like the wire in a sub-marine cable, get to be diseased?

Yet, somehow, these soft strings do become fearfully out of order, or our friend, Miss Hunt, alluding to the neuralgia from which she once suffered, would not say: "Sometimes I was almost mad with pain. And that is but one of many forms of torture imposed on us by the nerves; yet without these nerves we should be but lumps of clay—lacking feeling and power of motion.

How can we cure these dreadful nerve pains? The drug shops abound in so-called remedies for them, yet they are only as breath to cool the air of a torrid summer day. The real cause and cure are none of Nature's deeper secrets. Can we find them?

"Nearly all my life," says Miss Hunt, "I have suffered from indigestion of an aggravated kind. I felt low, weary and weak, having little or no energy. My appetite was variable. At one time I would eat voraciously, and at other times I could not touch a morsel of food."

"After eating I had great distress at the chest and around the sides. I suffered martyrdom from the horrid pain in my stomach and limbs. As the years passed my nerves became totally unstrung, and I endured untold misery from neuralgia. My lips and half my face were almost dead from this distressing malady."

"The lady will pardon the writer. In the sense of being objects of use and pleasure, they were in truth practically dead but in another sense they were horribly alive, as the sky is when it is pierced and rent with the lances of the lightning."

"I consulted," she adds, "doctor after doctor, but in spite of all their medicines and applications I found little or no relief. Sometimes I was almost mad with the pain."

"[Not a doubt of it. Under such circumstances the body is a poison-house of keen suffering, and people have, not infrequently, taken their own lives to escape from it. Only acute rheumatism or gout can be compared with neuralgia, and (please observe) the whole there are forms of the same thing—results of the same cause. Hence sufferers from the former two ailments will be wise also to read this essay to 's' end.]

"In June, 1888," continues the letter, "a book was sent me in which I read of many persons who had been cured by a medicine called Mother Selig's Syrup. I bought a supply from a chemist in New North Road, and soon my indigestion—of better, the pain in my head and limbs was easier, and I felt stronger than I had done for years."

"I think it is only right that others should know of what has done so much for me. You have, therefore, my permission to make the system of public if you like. (Signed) (Miss) S. Hunt, 57 Dale View Road Stamford Hill, London, June 30th, 1894."

Our correspondent is a school mistress, and, as her letter shows, a woman of fine intelligence. At the outset she names the radical and only real disease she had—namely, indigestion, or as we indifferently call it, dyspepsia. Starved from want of nourishment, and poisoned by the products of food constantly decomposing in the stomach, her nervous system was thrown into wild disorder and protested and cried out with the thrilling voice of pain. No application, no emollients are effective to remedy symptoms springing from a cause so proximate to the seat of the trouble.

Would we not the writing of the trees during a gale? Ah, they cannot be bound or held. We must employ if we possess it, a power which can say unto the wind, "Peace, be still."

Something a little like Mother Selig's Syrup did when it abolished the digestive trouble. It enabled the stomach to feed the feeble body, and with returning strength the nervous storm subsided into the calm and harmony of health.

Pure, Rich Blood

Gives Appetite, Tones Up the Nerves.

When the blood is bad everything is bad. There is loss of appetite, great depression, the nerves are weak, no energy, the face is pale, and there is loss in flesh. Mrs. Annie Power, of Spring Hill, Brisbane, Queensland, sends us her photograph and says:



"I have suffered greatly from loss of appetite, great weakness of the nerves, thin blood, and from the trying climate of this part of the country, especially during the summer. I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

with perfect satisfaction for these troubles. Other members of my family have taken it and many of my friends. I believe it to be the best family medicine there is in the world."

If you are constipated, bilious, tongue coated, or if your food does not digest well, take Ayer's Pills. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Nahiku Plantation Suspends.

Nahiku plantation will suspend operations for a year. This was decided on at a meeting of the directors yesterday and was in pursuance of the plan outlined in a circular recently issued by the plantation. It is expected that the plantation will be able to resume operations at the end of a year and that it will be able to work at a profit. Certain of the promoters of the plantation have agreed to turn over their paid up stock on a basis of \$10,000 on a par value of \$67,500 for the purpose of buying land which the company has been using. This matter was reported to the directors by Treasurer J. P. Cooke.

The motion to close down the plantation as recommended by the directors was put by W. C. Achi and carried without opposition.

At the request of Charles Crozier, Mr. Cooke gave an estimate of the value of the plantation, saying that with its cane houses and all its property it was worth at least \$250,000. There is an abundance of good water, rich land and plenty of fuel.

On suggestion of Mr. V. H. Hoogs it was decided to have Manager Hocking dispose of some of the available firewood on the plantation, to pay the running expenses during the suspension, which will amount to about \$1200 or \$1000 per month.

The time for paying the fourth assessment on the stock was extended to October 1.

HEAVY RAINS IN KOOLAU.

Storm Yesterday Morning Was Almost a Cloud-Burst.

The rain on the Koolau side of the island on Monday night and early yesterday morning partook something of the nature of a cloudburst. Reports from beyond the Pali are that the roads were badly flooded and were well impassable during the early morning hours.

For several days past there have been heavy rains all along the windward of the island and the drought is effectually broken, so good crops are assured. At Heela on Friday, Saturday and Sunday of last week the rainfall was three inches and the heavy rain of yesterday morning must have nearly doubled that amount and it was something unprecedented even for a region where heavy rains are usual.

For months past the windward side of the island has been free from the accustomed rains. Even during the rainy season there was not the average amount of rainfall, so the present rainfall is doubly welcome.

Book-binding at short notice at the GAZETTE Bindery.

National Cash Register Company

OF DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent for the Territory of Hawaii.

The Bank of Hawaii

LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice-President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking and exchange, issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

Woodenware



TWO WINDOWS

ONE CONTAINING FANCY

Jardinieres

From 25 cents up. We are now having a special sale of these goods. See what a beauty you can purchase for 50 cents.

THE OTHER IS OUR PRIZE WINDOW

Divided off into departments containing

Alluminum Ware,

Tin Ware,

Wire Goods,

Wooden Ware,

Brushes

And numerous other useful household articles. Everything is in sight. Any person giving the correct number of articles displayed in this window will receive one of our handsome dollar jardinieres.

THIS WINDOW will remain intact for one week ending August 7th. The correct number will be announced Wednesday morning, August 8th, at 9 a. m., when the goods will be taken out and counted.

Persons can register their count at our office, or send the same up to 5 p. m., August 7th, and can have the privilege of witnessing the count, commencing at 8 a. m., Wednesday, August 8th.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

LIMITED

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE.

IS WORTHY OF THE NAME. IT CURES THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Scars of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures the Blood from all impure matter, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. ALL CHIEF MEDICAL PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

LADIES' BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Workless imitations and substitutes are sometimes peddled off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

BOERS GO BACKWARD

Roberts Reports English Advance.

HARASSED BY FLANKERS

Krueger's Men Said to be Anxious to Quit but Foreigners Persist.

LONDON, July 25, 12.45 p. m.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"VANDERMEER WEST STATION, July 24.—We made a general advance yesterday from the position we have been holding, east of Pretoria, since June 12th. Ian Hamilton, from the north, reached Rustfontein, seven miles north of Bronkhorst Spruit on July 22d. This so completely surrounded the enemy's line of retreat that they abandoned the strong position they had been occupying in front of Pole Carew. Stephenson's brigade advanced yesterday unopposed to Elands River Station. Our right was protected by the First and Fourth Brigade of cavalry under French and Hutton's mounted infantry. The former crossed east of Wilkes river.

Telegraph and railway communication were restored last night. "In the supply train captured at Roodevald were 200 Welsh Fusiliers, most of whom had been prisoners. Dewet's force is continuing to move north-easterly. It was at Roodevald, July 22d, with Broadwood not far behind, and Little's cavalry brigade following Broadwood.

"Borden-Powell reports as follows: "MAGATA FARM, July 22.—Colonels Army and Lushington with 450 men, drove 1,000 Boers from a very strong position and scattered them with considerable loss. Our casualties were six killed and nineteen wounded."

It is not clear whether the supply train and 200 Fusiliers mentioned in the above dispatch are identical with the train and one hundred Cameron Highlanders, the capture of which was reported by Lord Roberts in his communication of July 22. The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the War Office: "BRONKHORST SPRUIT, Tuesday, July 24.—We marched here today. This is the place where the Ninety-fourth was attacked December 20, 1880. The graves of the officers and men are in fair preservation and will now be put in good order. The march was unopposed, but French's cavalry and Hutton's mounted infantry, making a wide detour on our right, met the bodies of the enemy. These were driven back, leaving several dead and wounded. A good many were also captured. Our casualties were one killed.

"Broadwood reports that he captured five of Dewet's wagons today. He was waiting at Vrededorp until Little joined him."

BOERS FOLLOW KRUEGER. BRONKHORST SPRUIT, Tuesday, July 24.—The Boers, having got wind of the British advance, have evacuated all their positions and are reported to be moving to the northeast, towards Leydenburg, where they are expected to be going. A portion of the Boers remain north of Bushveldt, whence they attempt to interrupt communications on this line.

The bridges here and smaller bridges to the east have been destroyed. The British force comprises two brigades under General French and a brigade and a half under General Hamilton. It is not likely that the advance upon Delagoa Bay will be contested. The Boers remaining upon their farms state that most of the burghers are anxious to bring matters to a finish but that the foreigners are persistent.

ROBERTS' NEW TACTICS.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The campaign in South Africa has taken an unexpected turn. Lord Roberts' army has advanced to Bronkhorst Spruit, about half way between Pretoria and Middleburg. He is leaving Pretoria and Johannesburg under a strong guard, and acting on the theory that the Boers profit by his halts and lose whenever his columns are in motion. The Boers have attempted to thwart his plans by raids west and north of Pretoria and to hold him back by hanging on his flanks, just as they did when he set out from Bloemfontein to Pretoria. He has again pushed ahead, and is striking for the gateway to the Lydenburg district, leaving Lord Methuen and General Baden-Powell to suppress the raiders in the western district and Colonel Broadwood to pursue General Dewet across the Vaal.

It is not clear whether General Dewet has made a fresh haul of 200 prisoners belonging to the Welsh Fusiliers, near Roodevald, or whether this incident is an amended form of the previous account of the capture of 100 Highlanders. The situation is most confusing, and veterans are shaking their heads over it, but apparently Lord Roberts has decided that the best method of suppressing guerrilla warfare is to follow the railway toward the entrance to the Lydenburg district, and to cut off Boer communications with the only remaining base of supplies at Delagoa Bay. The plan is a bold one, since commandoes of raiders are prowling about in many directions, but Lord Roberts counts, without doubt, upon effective support from Sir Redvers Buller, and also upon the paralyzing effect of a renewal of the advance toward Mr. Krueger's last stronghold.

LONDON, July 25.—Lord Roberts reports to the War Office, under date of Balmoral, July 25, as follows:

"We marched here yesterday without seeing the enemy. The Boers on July 24, engaged French and Hutton, six miles south of Balmoral. While Anderson's mounted infantry attacked the Boers' right, French made a turning movement around their left. Seeing their retreat threatened, the Boers broke and fled. French and Hutton followed and proposed to cross Oliphants river today at Naauwpoort.

"Our casualties were one wounded."

Lord Roberts reports to the War Office that General Donald Hunter's command was heavily engaged July 24 and July 25 in the hills south of Bethlehem. The Boers were strongly entrenched and fought stubbornly throughout the 24th and compelled the British to retire from some of their positions with about fifty casualties. At last accounts General Hunter had worked around into Brandwater Gash, in the rear of the Boers, while Hector MacDonald and General Bruce Hamilton were blocking outlets on the front of the Federal, who had evacuated their position at Witnek.

Miller Committed Suicide.

"We, the coroner's jury, find that W. R. Miller came to his death by suicide by the use of explosives, to wit, giant powder. The above is the verdict reached by the coroner's jury at the inquest held yesterday at Waiwaka on the body of the unfortunate water prospector of Waiwaka plantation who was found dead in his tent west of Gaspar Silva's ranch at Mokuleia near Gay's place. The coroner's jury was composed of the following representative men of Waiwaka: J. S. Orme, Mr. Johnson, Peliki, David Kaapu, Manini Silva and Homanu.

How Liscum Fell.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Evening World has a dispatch which tells as follows how Col Liscum fell: At 12.30 o'clock the line had just reached the shore of the canal and thirty yards separated them from the houses when the color-bearer fell. Col. Liscum picked up the colors and stood looking around apparently for a ford.

"Better get down or they'll hit you," shouted Major Regan.

"I guess not," was Liscum's reply. The next instant a sharpshooter's bullet went through the Colonel's abdomen. "I've got it," he said, as he fell. "Get at them if you can," the dying officer said, and added, as his last words: "Don't retreat, boys, keep on firing."

Regan was hit immediately afterward.

TAX APPEAL COURT.

Appointments Made by Governor Dole Yesterday.

Governor Dole has announced the appointment of a number of members of the Tax Appeal Court. They were as follows:

First Judicial Circuit—Wm. F. Allen, president; Samuel K. Kane, George R. Carter.

Second Judicial Circuit—Wm. A. McKay, president; Charles Copp, William A. Deo.

Third Judicial Circuit—John A. Maguire, Louis S. August.

Fourth Judicial Circuit—Frederick S. Lyman, president; E. W. Barnard, C. R. Blacow.

Fifth Judicial Circuit—Wm. T. Lucas, president; H. K. Kahale, W. I. Wells.

The president of the court for the Third Judicial Circuit has not yet been named.

SUBSIDY FOR THE OCEANIC LINE

Will Secure Mail Service Contract From New Zealand.

WELLINGTON (New Zealand), July 15.—The question of the new mail service between San Francisco and New Zealand and the Australian colonies is now agitating the minds of the people here. Under the old postal act of the United States the Oceanic Steamship Line, controlled by the Spreckels people, has secured an annual subsidy of from \$200,000 to \$250,000 a year for a new service. The term of the contract is for ten years, and the service is to be a three-weekly one, the steamers calling at Honolulu, Samoa, New Zealand and Sydney. This is the route of the existing service, which is participated in and was originated by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, which company now holds the mail contracts at this end.

The Oceanic, having secured this large subsidy from the United States Government, and as the United States navigation act must apply to the Hawaiian Islands, the British boat, owned by the Union Company, falls out of the trade. So the Oceanic Company now wishes to secure an additional mail subsidy of \$125,000 from the New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, and a strong effort will be made to accomplish this during the coming session of Parliament.

It seems probable that there will soon spring up an agitation for resumption of an all-red service via Vancouver. The Vancouver service does not call at New Zealand nor New South Wales, but has its termination at Queensland. The service is owned by the New Zealand Shipping Company and may, if an outcry is raised, be subsidized to come to New Zealand. In this case new and fast steamers would be built and a large amount of the American-Colonial passenger trade would be diverted to Canada.

FREAKS OF A KING.

Alexander of Servia Betrothed to an Elderly Court Functionary.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A cable to the Sun from Vienna says: The announcement by King Alexander of Servia of his betrothal to Mme. Maschin, formerly lady in waiting to Queen Natalie, caused a sensation throughout Servia and a commotion in Vienna. She is of obscure birth and twelve years older than King Alexander. The Servian Ministry upon learning of the betrothal on Saturday promptly resigned, and the King as yet has failed to find successors to them. The match is regarded in Belgrade as preposterous and a menace to the State. Feeling is so strong that the King has placed a guard around Mme. Maschin's house, fearing that an attempt might be made to abduct her.

Ex-King Milan, King Alexander's father, who was taking the waters at Carlsbad, learned of the betrothal with utter amazement last night. Within ten minutes he telegraphed his resignation of the command of the Servian army. Milan is now in Vienna en route to Servia. It is rumored that King Alexander will stop him at the frontier. In an interview Milan expressed regret and grief for his son's action.

Later telegrams from Belgrade state that public opinion is divided on the subject of the King's betrothal. Many people approve of it, and they have visited the King and Mme. Maschin and congratulated them. The Town Council went in a body and congratulated the King. Many houses are decorated.

NEVER KNOWN CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY TO FAIL.

Rev J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford Street Methodist Church at Cumberland, Md., says: "It affords me much pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have done so. I have never known it to fail. It is a sure cure when taken in time." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

STUBBS ON THE SCENE

Agricultural Problem His Study.

SENT BY UNITED STATES

Scientist will Report on Hawaii to Secretary Wilson After Investigation.

William Carter Stubbs, agent of the United States Department of Agriculture and Director of the Louisiana Experiment stations, arrived on the Australia yesterday and is registered at the Hawaiian hotel with his wife. Dr. Stubbs was appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson for the important post of inspecting the agricultural possibilities of the Hawaiian Islands and making recommendations for the establishment of a United States Experiment station in the islands.

"I am here to look up the agricultural prospects of Hawaii," said Dr. Stubbs to an Advertiser representative yesterday afternoon. "I have about four pages of typewritten instructions, but to put them in a nutshell, I will say that I am sent here to study every agricultural possibility. After that such details as these: We understand that you buy all your vegetables in San Francisco? Our query to this is why cannot they be raised here?"

"Then all your hay and fodder for your animals comes from the States. Why cannot these staples be raised here? You import nearly all your fruits from California? Why cannot the bulk of these luxuries be made to grow here?"

"The next question is in regard to economical irrigation. We propose to look up the question of the use of water to the fullest extent and ascertain if too much water is used here in irrigation. Cannot the planters and all users of water for agricultural purposes economize on these lines?"

"Then the next thing is to recommend a suitable place for the establishment of an experiment station. Then to look up the land valuations and ascertain what property the government owns. It is also my purpose to see what can be done toward amalgamating the interests of the planters, and the United States in the establishing of such an experiment station which would accrue to the benefit of the general public. It may be that if the planters can come to an agreement with the government of the United States the experiment station which they have had under their control may be merged into that about to be established by the Department of Agriculture."

"The Normal and Kamehameha schools are also on my list for inspection. I will also see as many planters and farmers as possible during my stay which will extend possibly for five or six weeks. I will consult them freely as to their wants."

"Secretary Wilson has instructed me to deliver a message to the people of Hawaii that he will do anything he can to advance the agricultural interests of the islands."

Dr. Stubbs is not a stranger to the planters of the islands although this is his first visit. He knows most of them, as nearly all of them have made pilgrimages to Louisiana to observe the experiments in cane culture, and it was through Dr. Stubbs that Dr. Walter Maxwell, director of the local experiment station was sent to Hawaii. Dr. Maxwell was connected with the laboratory of the Louisiana Experiment station under Dr. Stubbs. When the Hawaiian planters sent a request for a scientist, accompanied by a check for \$1000, Dr. Stubbs selected Dr. Maxwell and Prof. Crawley.

The planters have also selected another pupil of Dr. Stubbs to succeed Dr. Maxwell who leaves shortly for Queensland, Australia. This is Robert Emmet Blouin, whom Dr. Stubbs describes as a man of splendid scientific attainments, and who will be a worthy successor to Dr. Maxwell.

Dr. Stubbs has been engaged for the last fifteen years in running the sugar experiment stations of Louisiana and in connection with this work has made experiments with sub-tropical plants; hence his appointment, as the agricultural conditions of Louisiana and Hawaii are so closely allied.

Among others who have been sent to Hawaii by Dr. Stubbs, or who were pupils in the school in which he is a professor, are Prof. Shorey, Messrs. Clark, Robertson, Olden, Collins, Rodriguez, Dr. Stubbs' titles are legion. He is director of the experiment stations at Audubon Park, Baton Rouge and Calhoun; State Chemist; Director of the State Geological Survey and Professor of the State University.

About \$10,000 has been appropriated by Congress for preliminary experiment work in Hawaii for this year. Upon Dr. Stubbs' recommendations, Secretary Wilson will ask Congress for appropriations for the establishment of the Hawaiian Experiment Station and a full staff of officers.

SHRINERS GETTING READY.

Nearly Two Hundred Masons To Come To Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The Shriners' excursion to the Hawaiian Islands, in October, under the auspices of Islam Temple, A. A. O. T. M. S., is quickening the noblest comprising the membership into wonderful activity. The committees in charge are kept busy answering letters and telegrams from the interior and inquiries from the resident members. There have been various rumors circulated relative to the Zealandia, the steamer of the Oceanic Steamship Company, chartered for the excursion, one being to the effect that the vessel would be used as a transport and that the

of the United States Government for ships would necessitate the abandonment of the excursion. The company has given the assurance to it. P. H. Hurdut, potentate of Islam Temple, to the Shriners to take the Shriners to the islands agreeable to the terms of the contract which is now a matter of fact.

The excursion steamer is to be completely overhauled, painted, furnished and refitted anteriorly and be put in perfect condition for the trip so that the most fashionable excursionist will have comfort assured.

The general committee having charge of the event in order to avoid crowding has limited the sale of tickets on the Zealandia to 231 which range in price from \$30 to \$150 according to location on the vessel. The indications are that there will be a greater number of applications for tickets than the limit fixed and to meet the demand 170 applications having already been filed arrangements have been made by which excursionists who desire may go on a Shriners ticket on the steamer that will sail before the Zealandia starts and by which those holding such tickets will have the right at any time in thirty days after the Zealandia starts on its return trip to this city to come home on any of the regular steamers of the line. The assembly hall on the excursion steamer is to be enlarged so that it will have a depth of seventy feet in this on the trip down and back there will be given a series of dramatic and musical events and Bennett's orchestra will furnish the music.

At Hilo and Honolulu the entertainment will be on those princely lines for which the Shriners are noted and will constitute a round of unalloyed delight. Various islands in the group will be visited and wherever the United States flag floats it will be saluted. The islanders, whether native or settlers, will, without much difficulty, be convinced that the Shriners are strictly in it. On the trip there will be issued a newspaper which will give a full and correct record of the events of the excursion.

THE WORD OF A HONOLULU CITIZEN

About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can this be so? Is it true? These are the questions which every man and woman in Honolulu suffering the torture of kidney disease asks as they read the published accounts in newspapers about medicines which claim to cure it. Whatever the conclusion arrived at touching the truth of these cures they can't doubt the following, for it took place in Honolulu and the experiences are those of a representative citizen:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kapiolani Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitating my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things, to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had al-

Our business is the selling of fine shoes.

SHOE FACTS

Worth Knowing

Ladies' Shoes

We sell them direct from the factory to the consumer. In order to get the Best Shoes in town it will be necessary for you to call and examine our goods.

Our shoes are all up-to-date goods and splendid wearers.

MANUFACTURER'S SHOE COMPANY

BREWER BLOCK. FORT ST.

ACME

Might mean WELA-KA-HAO but it doesn't. It is the name of a new

SELF-HEATING SAD IRON

Is something new and handy to have around the house. No waiting to heat an iron on the kitchen stove. When it is needed the ACME HEATS ITSELF.

We have just received a lot of

Safety Razors in Sets,

Disston's Saws, a full Assortment; Sandusty Planes, Velox Grindstones, Shelf Hardware and Paraffine Candles

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,

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Fort Street Store.

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NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

A COUGH CURED

If this could be said of all cough medicines there would be no need to study out a new formula.

Many however bring about a certain amount of relief and many more claim to cure, but effect none.

Cummins' Cough Cure

has never failed to cure. In its manufacture no attempt has been made to cheapen its cost by the use of inferior qualities of medicine.

We believe this is the reason for its success.

25 and 50 cents.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.

...

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY AUGUST 4, 1900.

Judge Lacey is welcome to Hawaii. As an island resident may he be Lacey perpetua.

Our suggestion that Judge Humphreys will stir things up is not abated by events.

It may be Hung Li Chang instead of Li Hung Chang if the old Viceroy is playing a double game.

Nobody ought to complain in Serbia over the fact that King Alexander has married somebody who can bring him up.

The Peace Conference at The Hague seems to have been a sort of curtain-raiser for a kaleidoscope series of the most remarkable wars of history.

Judging from the warlike habits of the Columbians it will probably be easier for the United States to run a canal in Nicaragua than in Panama.

The Republican party of Hawaii is favored with a visit from Mr. Harold M. Sewall, who hails from New York. It is always pleasant to receive visiting statesmen and we trust that Mr. Sewall will come again.

When "the people" find that municipalities will make new taxes which the landlords will recover from their pockets in rents, their anxiety to get "a voice in affairs" will subside. But not so the job-chasers. They can be trusted to keep on agitating.

It is three years the 20th of this month since Andree disappeared and now the story comes of the discovery of a wrecked balloon and the bodies of three men on the shores of Hudson's bay. If the tale is true the Danish aeronauts crossed the pole. Quite likely they made copious notes of the event which may yet be found.

Great Britain needs an army corps in South Africa and on that account, partly, is stirring of the Boer war. Kruger's men, encouraged by the British embarrassment, are as active as wildcats and may carry on a guerrilla fight indefinitely. Their chances seem better than at any time for two months past.

Gen. James H. Wilson, who will have a command in China, is familiar with the ground. He was there years ago as an engineer and wrote a book on the country which men like Hon. John W. Foster regard as the best one in its high class. As a soldier General Wilson got no fair chance in the Cuban war to show his qualities but his time may now be coming.

Wise may not know much about some Democratic principles but he is firmly grounded in the Jacksonian idea that every Democratic patriot should have an office. So Wise will run for Congress in place of Wilcox, providing he can manage to trip the gas-tank statesman up. What alarms us about this affair is the fear that Wilcox may become a Republican. He has helped upset every other party.

Mr. McClanahan says that the Bryanites are in favor of 16 to 1 but will make the campaign on other issues of their own choosing. This reminds us of the gentleman who was up for housebreaking but announced to judge and jury that he had decided to waive that question altogether and be tried for trespass. It was a matter of long-standing displeasure with him that judge and jury overruled him.

We ventured the opinion that John Wise could not tell the silver plank from a cabbage salad and it turns out that way. Somebody asked John at the Democratic reception to explain 18 to 1 and he balked like a skittish colt. John said as he vaulted away from the subject, that he didn't believe Bryan could answer that question.

Mexico is considering the advisability of adopting a standard system of reckoning time. At present Mexico has an official time computed at the capital and telegraphed to various parts of the republic. That time differs from Greenwich six and one-half hours. It is the time adopted by the railroads and telegraph lines but in many parts of Mexico, especially in places not in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, local time prevails.

Dinner of the Bar Association.

The Hawaiian Bar Association banquet will be given next Friday evening at which will be present Judge M. M. Estee District Attorney J. C. Baird, the Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Circuit Court, and the members of the bar. The dinner will probably be the largest ever given under the auspices of the Association, and will be an historical one in that the distinguished visitors who are about to open a United States court in Hawaii will be present.

The committee in charge of the function have not yet decided where the dinner will be given. At W. O. Smith's office yesterday the committee composed of Mr. Smith, S. M. Ballou and J. M. Monsarrat, met and arranged the preliminary affairs for the banquet.

Paul Neumann, the president of the Bar Association, will probably be given the seat of honor as toastmaster. From all that can be learned of the approaching event, it will be a brilliant affair.

Porto Ricans had a celebration on July 25th in honor of St. Jago, the patron saint of Spain. Spanish flags were everywhere displayed and the enthusiasm for the mother country was great. Recrimination over the colonial status was the cause.

TYPHOID IN THE KAPIOLANI HOME

One Girl is Dead and Five are in a Critical Condition

Typoid fever of a malignant type has broken out among the inmates of the Kapiolani Home for the children of lepers adjacent to the Kalaheo receiving station. One girl of eight years died on Tuesday from the disease, and five others are now in a critical condition.

The epidemic was brought to the attention of the physicians last week, when Elizabeth Maria Needham was taken ill and her disease pronounced typhoid. She lingered for nine days and died on July 31, and on Wednesday was buried in the Catholic cemetery after a post-mortem examination had been held by Dr. Hoffman. The little girl was born at Kalaheo, Molokai, of leprosy parents, and has been an inmate of the Home for some time past.

The Kapiolani Home is specially set apart for the use of girls, many of leprosy parents. It is under the supervision of the Government, and in charge of three Sisters of the order of St. Francis. A few separate the Home from the receiving station for lepers. The latter are brought there from all islands of the group. The Home is directly connected with the latter station through the office quarters.

Dr. Hoffman says that hitherto no contagion of this kind has ever appeared among the inmates. Where the infection came from he is at a loss as yet to determine. The water supply is the same used by other portions of Honolulu, and it is doubted that the germs came through that source, as typhoid has not become prevalent in other places using the same water. He says the infection comes through milk or other liquids, and a large investigation will be made in this instance to support such a suspicion. There is no sewerage at the Home, and other physicians believe that the infection arose from this cause.

On Wednesday "Jack" McVeigh thoroughly disinfected the premises, the clothing of the children and everything that would be likely to carry the infection. At the same time a corps of workers was sent to the old Kalaheo detention camp hospital used during the plague epidemic and made the quarters ready to receive the inmates of the Home.

This decision was reached by the Board of Health officers as the next best method to meet the contingency. Yesterday the sick and healthy ones were transferred to the hospital, where they will be detained until the crisis is passed. A trained nurse was sent out to the hospital, and will take charge of the sick ward.

The Board of Health took up the matter at its meeting yesterday afternoon, and it was there stated that the sickness certainly arose from insanitary conditions in and around the station and Home. There were twenty-one girls, all Hawaiians, in the Home in charge of the three Sisters. The physicians do not believe that others will become infected, but every precaution will be taken to prevent the disease spreading to the receiving station near by.

Dr. Wood stated to the members of the Board of Health yesterday that the matter had first been called to his attention by Dr. Hoffman, and he at once made a personal investigation of the Home and its condition. "I found sanitary conditions of which the Board has no reason to be proud," he said. "The water from the bathrooms drained to the ground under the house, and we found a veritable swamp existing there. The house is old, and we decided that considering the conditions which had existed there it was little wonder that typhoid fever prevailed. The only thing we felt that we could do was to remove the children at once, and this was done."

According to Dr. Wood's theory the infection did not arise from the water from the mains, but from the bilge water that collected under and around the house after having been used for various purposes.

YESTERDAY'S SPORTING GOSSIP CONDENSED

A match race is on for Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock between Manuelli and Little M.

The leopard, which sprung a leak in the yacht race on July 4, has been examined and her keel found to be almost broken. It is considered almost a miracle that she did not founder while the race was in progress.

The police team will shoot a return match with the riflemen of Company F, National Guard of Hawaii, next Saturday. A hunting party from Camp McKinley left for Nanakuli gulch yesterday, in quest of wild goats. Six guns went down, nine with them tents and provisions for ten days.

Several bets on Lustré and the Stockyards pacer who are entered in next Saturday's four-cornered race, have been made.

The Antelope raffle has been postponed until next Saturday evening.

Brook's latest sire is Red Ron, sire of the Flying Dicks who was accounted the fastest colt in California four or five years ago.

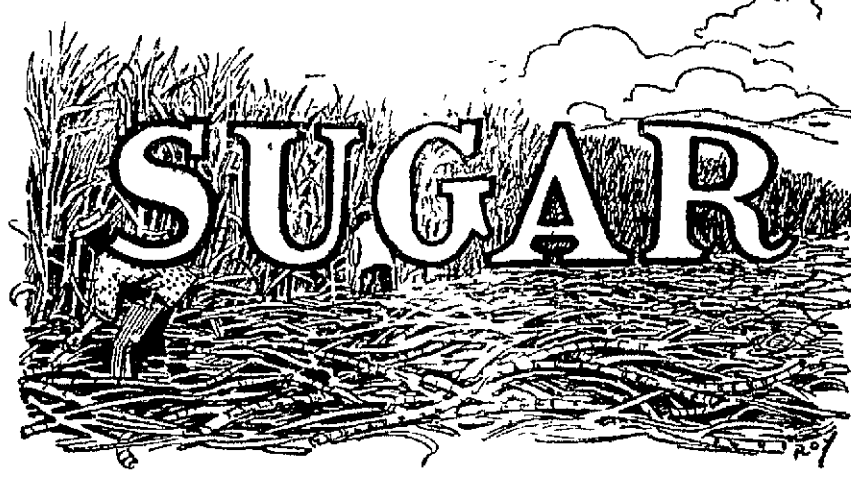
The decision of the judges in the Brock-Mannell race was hailed with universal satisfaction by disinterested spectators.

HERE'S A SCOUNDREL.

Hanola Uses His Wife as a Punching Bag and is Arrested.

Hanola, a native with pugilistic tendencies, started in training last evening, by using his wife as a punching bag, and was brought to the station house at the latter's request. As an exhibit of the manner in which Hanola, her husband, can use his fists and a cigar box, she showed her head which was cut in one or two places. The pair live in the Relief Camp on Punch-bowl street. Yesterday evening they had a domestic quarrel, and to show that he was the better argument Hanola struck out straight from the shoulder and felled his wife to the floor.

Then picking up a cigar box he used it with force upon her head. The poor woman, who is blind, was unable for the time being to help herself. Finally when Hanola tired of his amusement, his wife, Mahoe, secured assistance and had him arrested. Judge Wilcox will adjust the marital differences of the pair this morning.



Williams, Dimond & Co.'s circular sugar for July 24 shows that the market was advancing and quotations were strong in each rise. The latest statistics on sugar, coffee and rice, together with movements of the sugar fleet in and out of San Francisco, furnished through the courtesy of Messrs. Schaefer & Co., of this city, are as follows:

SUGAR.—Prices in the local market were advanced July 31 and 9th, and again July 16th. For California, Oregon and Washington, latest prices as follows: Domestic, half barrels, 6.45; boxes, 6.70; Cane (A), crushed and extra crushed, 5.20; Powdered, 5.80; Candy Granulated, 5.50; Dry Granulated, fine 5.70; Dry Granulated, coarse, 5.70; Confectioners' A, 5.70; Magnolia A, 5.90; Extra C, 5.20; Golden C, 5.10. Similar advances were made for export, the price today for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaiian Islands being 4.50 for Dry Granulated.

BASIS.—June 26th, no sales; 27th cost and freight sale, 700 tons, at 4 11-16; 28th, no sales; 29th, to arrive sale, 600 tons, 1 3-4; 30th, no sales July 2d, spot sale, 950 tons, 4 3-4; July 5th, to arrive sale, 300 tons, 4 3-4; no sales until July 9th, cost and freight sale, 300 tons, at 4 7-8; no sales until 13th, to arrive sale, 600 tons, 4 15-16; 16th, cost and freight sale, 200 tons, 4 3-4; no sales until 20th, to arrive sale, 1,000 tons, at 4 7-8; cost and freight sale, 300 tons, at 4 3-4; July 21st, 600 tons, at 4 7-8; July 22d, no sales, making basis that date for 95 degree Centrifugals in New York, 4 7-8; San Francisco, 4 1-2.

NEW YORK REFINED.—No changes from June 26th until July 3d, advanced to 5 5-8; July 9th, to 5 5-8; 16th, 5 5-8 equal to 5 5-8 net, since which no change reported.

LONDON BEETS.—June 27th, 11s 1 1-2; 28th-30th, 11s 3d; July 2d, 11s 2 1-4; 3d, 11s 3 3-4; 5th-6th, 11s 5 1-4; 7th-9th, 11s 1 1-2; 10th, 11s 6d; 11th, 11s 6 1-2; 12th-13th, 11s 6d; 14th-16th, 11s 7 1-2; 17th-18th, 11s 9d; 19th, 11s 10 1-2; 20th, 12s; 21st-23d, 12s 1 1-2.

LONDON CABLE.—July 18th, quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 13s 3d; Fair Refining, 12s 9d; same date last year, 12s 6d and 11 6d, respectively. August Beets, 11s 9 3-4; against 10s 7 1-2 last year.

STOCK.—Willet & Gray report, July 18th, total stock United States, four ports in all hands, estimated July 18th, 146,023 tons, against 284,587 tons same time last year; six principal ports Cuba, 24,000 tons, against 51,000 tons last year; total stock in all principal countries, by cable 19th, at latest uneven dates, 1,062,023 tons, against 1,402,068 tons; deficiency under last year, 340,045 tons. Total sugar crops of the world, estimated grand total cane and beet sugar to July 18th, 8,321,733 tons, against 7,892,082 tons, estimated increase in the world's production, 329,651 tons.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—The Eastern market the past month has been strong and advancing owing to shortage of supplies of cane sugar, necessitating large purchases of beet sugar. In Europe, which market has been correspondingly strong and advancing, refiners generally have confined their attention to sugars available during the next few weeks. New crop, however, has not participated very much in the improvement, the favorable crop reports being responsible for lower quotations. C. Czarnikow's Weekly Price Current, under date of London, July 5, reports August beets at 11s 3 3-4 to 11s 6d, while they quote October-December at 9s 7 1-2. Reports from Louisiana are very favorable, and if this weather continues, a large crop is expected, but favorable prices are looked for for the next month, or until Louisiana cane and Java sugars come into the market, the middle of the latter part of September.

FLOUR.—(per barrel f.o.b.)—G. G. extra family, \$3.75; Crown, \$3.75; Port Costa, \$3.75; El Dorado, \$2.50.

BRAN.—(per ton f.o.b.)—Fine, \$12; coarse, \$12.50.

MIDDINGS.—(per ton f.o.b.)—Ordinary \$16; choice, \$18.

BARLEY.—(per ton f.o.b.)—Rolled, \$15; No 1 feed, 75c per cwt. f.o.b.

OATS.—(per cwt. f.o.b.)—Fair, \$1.27 1-2; choice, \$1.37 1-2, surplus, \$1.50.

WHEAT.—(per cwt. f.o.b.)—Chicken, \$1.15; milling, \$1.17 1-2.

CORN.—(per cwt. f.o.b.)—S. Y., \$1.45.

HAIR.—(per ton f.o.b.)—Wheat, compressed, \$12.50; large bales, \$12.50; oat compressed, \$10.50; June bales, \$10.50.

LIME.—(per barrel f.o.b.)—\$1.05.

CHARTERS.—Arrivals have been quit free and with wheat firmly held here and no improvement in consuming markets, rates have fallen off, a spot vessel having been closed several days ago at 57s 6d orders, and this rate cannot be improved on today. No change in lumber freights.

EXCHANGE.—London, 60 days sight, \$4.84 3-4 at \$4.85, demand, \$4.88 at \$4.88 1-4; New York regular, 12 1-4; telegraphic, 15c.

COFFEE.—Our present stock of Hawaiian in warehouse today is 2,332 bags. Jobs are well supplied and there is a demand, although quite a number of sales have been made at fair figures during the past month. We quote today for fancy, 15 1-2 to 17c; prime, 13c to 15c; good, 12c to 14c.

RICE.—Hawaitan: There is about 44 bags on hand, but as it is held above market prices, no sales have been made. Louisiana: Small stock in fair demand. We quote from 3 1-2 to 6 1-2, according to quality. Japan: Imported in fair demand. Price today, 4.50c, 60 days, duty paid. Domestic rice from Japan seed, 3 1-2 to 4 3-4; with a light stock on hand.

ARRIVALS.—June 26, Nippon Maru, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; Ot-tie Ford, Kahului; June 26, Moana, Honolulu and Sydney; Olga, Kahului; Port George, Honolulu; June 26, S. N. Castle, Honolulu; Emma Claudina, Kahului; Highland Martha Davis, Hilo; July 1, Helen N. Kimball, Mahukona; Honolulu, Yokohama and Hongkong; July 12, Falls of Clyde, Hilo; July 13, Aloha, Honolulu; Albert, Honolulu; July 15, Copie, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; John G. North, Honolulu; July 17, Edward May, Honolulu; July 18, Australia, Honolulu; July 19, Annie Johnson, Hilo; C. D. Bryant, Honolulu; July 21, Archer, P. Rithet, Honolulu; July 22, Himalaya, Honolulu; America Maru, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu.

DEPARTURES.—June 26, Harriet C. Kihet, June 27, Australia, Honolulu; Helene, Honolulu; June 28, Katherine, Honolulu; June 29, Mary E. Foster, Honolulu; June 30, Doris, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; July 1, Leelanau, Nagasaki and Honolulu; July 4, S. N. Castle, Honolulu; July 6, Robert Lewers, Honolulu; July 11, Moana, Sydney and Honolulu; July 12, S. T. Alexander, Kahului; July 14, H. B. Sutton, Honolulu; Planter, Honolulu; July 17, Emily F. Whitney, Honolulu; S. B. California, Manila via Honolulu; July 19, S. G. Wilder, Honolulu; City of Rio de Janeiro, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; July 22, Martha Davis, Hilo.

VESSELS UP AND LOADING.—For Honolulu: Albert, to sail 27th; Aloha, to sail 29th; Andrew Welch, Archer, C. D. Bryant, Edward May. For Hilo: Falls of Clyde.

Our latest telegram from New York, July 24.—No sales Centrifugals, Granulated unchanged, Beets, 12s 3d.

CHINESE COOLIES CROWD COPTIC EAGER FOR THE SIGHT OF THE CELESTIAL SHORES

EVERY steamer to the Orient is taking away from Honolulu a large number of the Chinese population of the city. The hegira is almost unprecedented, and, taking into consideration the peculiar state of affairs in the Flowery Kingdom just at this time, it is, to say the least, significant.

Why is it that the steerage of all the boats of the trans-Pacific fleet are crowded to the limit on their outward-bound voyage? Not so long ago John Chinaman was as anxious to get away from his native land and try his fortune in trade against the Mexican man as he seems now to get back there. Is he hastening homeward, lured by the hope of loot when it comes to the sacking of the rich foreign concessions, if it does come to that in the present war, or is he flying from the wrath of the foreign devil, appalled at the news of the devilish doings of his fellow countrymen in doomed Peking?

In Honolulu opinion is divided on the question. Yesterday the Chinese flocked to the Coptic's wharf by the hundred, frantically getting on board, panic-stricken almost, some thought, fearful of being left behind to suffer the vengeance of the Caucasian, which in his Orient-educated noddle he believed was sure to fall, after Peking. Others ascribed this haste to get away to a desire to be in the thick of the fun at Peking, a longing to get even for the years of pigtail pulling and contumely, to a lust for the blood and pillage and the license which seems about to rule in China.

Patriotism rules in the heart of the Chinese as well as in that of the Anglo-Saxon, and it is very probable that many of the departing Celestials are going home with the purpose of taking up arms for their country, to fight for its preservation, to help to fend off the threatened dismemberment, and with no thought for anything else, but as it happens that those who are leaving are of the most ignorant classes—the laboring man, the coolie, the man who in years of residence in Hawaii—as learned English enough only to make his wants known and no more.

The better class of Chinese made their views of the present crisis known at the recent mass meeting, wherein the Peking massacres were deplored, and resolutions were passed denouncing the Boxers and their barbarous treatment of the strangers within their gates.

And it is the fact that a different kind of Chinese is leaving Hawaii that the comfort here. The islands can well spare a few hundreds, more or less, of these men, and whether they flee for fear of the wrath to come or go to take up arms against the allied forces, they will add but little strength to their country's forces and their absence will be regretted by few Hawaiians.

MONEY FOR REFUGEES.

Goodly Sum Sent to Japan for Missionaries.

Drafts on Japan amounting to 1,088.55 yen were sent to Japan on the Coptic yesterday for the assistance of the refugees from China that are flocking to all the ports of Japan. This sum represents the \$47 which has been collected in Honolulu for the sufferers.

The committee which has been taking subscriptions, Messrs. Thrum, Hall and Hopper have met with much success, and subscriptions are coming in daily. Of the amount sent to Japan yesterday

"A Fair Outside Is a Poor Substitute For Inward Worth."

Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used. This secures a fair outside, and a consequent vigor in the frame, with the glow of health in the cheek, good appetite, perfect digestion, pure blood.

Blood Poison—"I lived in a bed of fire for years owing to blood poisoning that followed small pox. It broke out all over my body, itching intensely. Tried doctors and hospitals in vain. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped. I kept on taking it and was entirely cured." Mrs. J. T. Williams, Carbondale, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE BOXER CRISIS TOLD IN ITEMS

Admiral Remy has gone to Tientsin. China asks the United States to mediate.

Many British favor pulling out of China.

Gen. Fred D. Grant has been ordered to China.

There is a good road for troops from Taku to Peking.

A cable is being laid from Wei-Hai-Wie to Chefoo and Taku.

The English believe the allies cannot advance until September.

Sir Francis Grenfell may command the British troops in China.

The First United States Infantry will leave Cuba and go to China.

Correa denies officially that the Boxer movement has extended there.

The Russian railway staff in Manchuria is said to be horrified.

A plot has been discovered to murder the Chinese envoy to France.

Gen. James H. Wilson will go to China to command American troops.

The Russian railway guards in Manchuria may have been annihilated.

Secretary Hay says peace is possible even if the Ministers are murdered.

Lieut. Col. C. F. Robe succeeds Col. J. C. G. in charge of the Ninth Infantry.

The worst feature of the situation is the patriotic spirit which prevails all over China.

If the partition of China is undertaken the whole empire will rise against the foreigners.

A second division of Japanese troops has embarked for China, accompanied by siege guns.

The Emperor of China has telegraphed to Emperor William, deploring Von Ketteler's death.

It is said and also denied at Washington, that the Chinese Government had Conger's cipher.

The Seventh Battery of Heavy Artillery, stationed at Fort Riley, Kas., has been ordered to China.

Li Hung Chang arrived at Shanghai July 21 and was coldly received. The Corps declined to call.

If the story of the massacre is confirmed a Russian squadron will bombard Chinese coast towns.

It is reported that an entire Russian army corps is being mobilized at Odessa for transport to Taku.

Li Hung Chang declares that the envoys are alive; but an advance on Peking would mean their death.

It is asserted that the foreign troops except Americans and Japanese, looted the native quarter of Tientsin.

An alleged message from Prince Tuan declaring the Ministers safe on July 18th has been received at Shanghai.

The Japanese Foreign Minister strongly advises the southern Viceroy to march to the assistance of the allies.

Li Hung Chang says if the Manchou party is responsible for a massacre of the foreigners he will not try to make peace.

The Russians bombarded the fortified Chinese post at Lauschi, Manchuria. The garrison fled and the walls were destroyed.

Captain Robley D. Evans, U. S. V., says the United States ought to be supreme in the East because it holds the Philippines.

If the Ministers are alive China may demand the retirement of all foreigners from the empire, as the price of their safety.

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

COPTIC AUG. 1
AMERICA MARU AUG. 10
PEKING AUG. 18
GAILIC AUG. 25
HONGKONG MARU SEPT. 1
CHINA SEPT. 13
DORIC SEPT. 23
NIPPON MARU SEPT. 29
RIO DE JANEIRO OCT. 9
COPTIC OCT. 17
AMERICA MARU OCT. 24
PEKING NOV. 2
GAILIC NOV. 10

PEKING JULY 27
GAILIC AUG. 4
HONGKONG MARU AUG. 11
CHINA AUG. 18
DORIC AUG. 25
NIPPON MARU SEPT. 1
RIO DE JANEIRO SEPT. 13
COPTIC SEPT. 23
AMERICA MARU OCT. 9
PEKING OCT. 17
GAILIC OCT. 24
HONGKONG MARU OCT. 27
CHINA NOV. 2
DORIC NOV. 10

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AGENTS.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LINAU, Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kakaia, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Aiea, Makaha, Kalaheo, Manakoa, Manakoa, and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE, McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Naha

CANNOT SUE TERRITORY.

Government May Keep Land.

Decision of Supreme Court in Case of Much Importance—Hilo Land Case.

Actions in ejectment may not be prosecuted against the Territorial Government unless it consents to be sued. This principle was established yesterday by a decision of the Supreme Court in the ejectment case of John E. Bush et al against the Territory of Hawaii.

The case was one to recover certain parcels of land in Honolulu which were located in the part of the city known as the Charles Kanani estate. The defendant demurred generally, leaving the sole question to be determined by the Court whether ejectment lies against the Territory. The Government may be sued where it consents, the opinion holds, but it is contended that actions of ejectment may be maintained against it under the section of the Territorial laws which give the Supreme Court jurisdiction of all claims against the Government founded upon any statute of the Territory or upon any regulation of an executive department or upon any contract, expressed or implied with the Government, and all claims which may be referred to it by the Legislature. Claims against the Government may be founded upon statutes which provide for the payment of salaries, pensions, etc., but not upon a statute which merely provides to some extent what course of procedure may be pursued in ordinary actions of ejectment.

On other points the reasoning is the same and the court sustains the Government's demurrer and dismisses the complaint. L. M. Robbins, assistant to the Attorney General, appeared for the plaintiff and Magoon and Long for the defendant.

MUST DELIVER DEED.

The Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in favor of the defendant in the case of John Bohnenberg et al vs Anna Zimmerman et al. The case was for the cancellation of a deed delivered in escrow and for the forfeiture of a cash payment made on account of the purchase price of the land. There was also a cross bill for the delivery of the deed upon payment of the balance.

The suit involves land near Hilo. Zimmerman made the purchase of land, paying \$200 down on the price, \$2,500, and agreeing to pay the balance, \$2,300, within a certain period. He paid it in the form of a check before the time had elapsed, but Bohnenberg refused to accept it and demanded gold. It was not to be obtained in Hilo and Zimmerman was not able to get it together until ten days later, when he paid it with the interest. But Bohnenberg refused to turn over the deeds, hence the suit. The Court holds that in equity time is not to be regarded as of the essence of the contract, unless the intention to make it so clearly appears.

The opinion was written by Chief Justice Frear, and is signed by former Circuit Judge Stanley, sitting in place of Judge Perry, who was absent, and S. M. Ballou, of the Honolulu bar, in place of Justice Galbraith, who was disqualified.

SILK GOWNS FOR JUDGES.

When the Supreme Court next sits its members will be gowned in the finest of silk gowns. When Judge Perry went to the Coast he took with him the measurements of the three Justices, and the gowns were received by Henry Smith, clerk of the Judiciary Department, yesterday. They were manufactured in San Francisco and cost the tiny little sum of \$150.

COURT NOTES.

The Oki & Ota Company has brought suit against Nat Wilson & Whitehouse on two promissory notes, amounting in value to \$500.

The report of H. A. Bigelow, as master in the matter of the estate of James Gay, was approved by Judge Humphreys yesterday.

Judge Humphreys yesterday denied a motion to sell personal property belonging to the estate of J. R. Riondon.

Charles H. B. B. yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of Kamal, a native woman who died recently in this city. The estate is of merely nominal value.

WAR IN EARNEST AT PANAMA CITY.

Two Hundred Killed and Wounded During Part of a Day.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama, dated July 24, says:

Fighting is now going on in the outskirts of this city.

Large numbers of revolutionary forces reached the suburbs early this morning and began a vigorous attack, which is still in progress. The fighting is sharp and continuous and at intervals the artillery fire is heavy and severe.

Government forces are making a strong resistance in the entrenched positions they have occupied for several days. It is calculated that 200 men have been killed or wounded so far, among them being many well known residents of this city.

The Red Cross hospital here is filled with wounded and dying soldiers. All available doctors and nurses and sisters of charity are caring for them. These are being aided by many private persons, both Colombians and foreigners. Their assistance is invaluable, and is worthy of the highest encomiums. The help of the ambulance corps of the British cruiser Leander, which has been requested to aid in the care of the wounded, and efforts are now being made to bring about a short armistice in order to bury the dead and pick up the wounded still in the trenches.

Among the wounded is General Lozada, formerly in command of the Government troops, who took refuge with others on the cruiser Leander on Saturday. He returned to shore today and took the place of a private in the ranks, fighting with the bravest.

Every possible effort has been made by the foreign Consuls here to prevent a disastrous conflict in the streets of the city, but they have not been successful.

General Herrera, commander in chief of the revolutionists, is still at Cordoba, but it is believed he will soon join his forces now in action. He does so, the attack will undoubtedly be more vigorous, and the fighting more general, with disastrous results to the city proper.

Panama's streets are almost deserted. Stray bullets are constantly dropping

in the streets, and several persons have been struck by them.

Railroad traffic has been interrupted. This morning's train from Colon, bringing passengers for New York, had great difficulty in passing under the bridge on account of the risk from bullets and shells. Passengers had to lie flat on the car floors to avoid the bullets.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Guatemala, which arrived this morning with several passengers for New York, and the French steamer was unable to make a landing because of the firing in the neighborhood of the wharf at the old station of the Panama Railroad.

Today's fighting followed an indecisive battle which lasted most of yesterday afternoon at La Boca, between the regulars and rebels who were landed from warships in possession of the revolutionists.

The fighting was hard but both sides maintained their positions last night. The rebels held several points on the railroad, the purpose being to intercept the Federal troops coming from Colon, numbering 150, under General Sarria.

All business places in Panama are closed up. Provisions and other necessities of life are growing scarcer and are hard to get at high prices.

Public excitement is intense. Many families residing in unprotected localities have taken refuge in the Grand Central Hotel for safety in case of an outbreak of trouble in the city.

At the request of the foreign Consuls all foreigners here have placed their national flags over their business houses and dwellings. The resulting display of bunting gives the city a gay appearance.

The Government has issued a decree ordering all Colombian citizens between the ages of eighteen and sixty years. All public employees not complying with the decree will be heavily fined.

No American war vessel is at Panama or Colon.

It is impossible to foretell what will be the outcome of the present fighting or the end of the struggle. Reinforcements expected by the Government have not yet arrived.

The gunboat Boyaca is supposed to be still outside of Buena Ventura.

LATER PARTICULARS.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama, June 25th, says:

Fighting between the Government troops and the revolutionists which began early yesterday morning, when the rebels attacked the outskirts of Panama, continued all night with heavy casualties on both sides.

Efforts began yesterday to bring about an armistice, in order that the dead might be buried and the wounded collected, were kept up during the night, and proved successful this morning.

It was agreed by the leaders that hostilities should be suspended for twelve hours, so that each side might care for its dead and wounded.

After firing had ceased under this agreement, Ezekiel A. Guder, the American Consul General and the British Consul, acting in behalf of the entire consular corps, had a long and important conference with the revolutionary leaders. Through their intervention both sides consented to extend the armistice until noon tomorrow.

The Consuls are using every effort to prevent a bombardment of the city by the insurgents. Consul Guder is especially active in this work because of the treaty obligations which require the United States to insure the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama and preserve freedom of transit on the railroads.

General Campo Zerrano, Titular Governor of Panama, has arrived in Colon with 1,000 troops from Baranquilla. He is expected to reach Panama with these reinforcements during the night.

The armistice has brought great relief to the panic-stricken citizens of Panama. It has enabled them to appear in the streets with safety, which could not be done while the firing continued. For three hours rebels were constantly dropping in the city. Several persons were wounded by these bullets.

The ambulance corps from the British cruiser Leander, which was asked by the Government to help in attendance upon the wounded, landed this morning and rendered valuable assistance.

Every physician in the city, sisters of charity and many private citizens joined in the work.

Fighting became desperate several times during the night, and both the regulars and insurgents lost heavily in officers.

Among the revolutionists killed were General's Teistocles Diaz and Joaquin; on the Government side Colonel Barona, Majors Holguin and Rolando Linares and Captain Pedro Pachio were killed.

GENERALS SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The State Department has just received a dispatch from Consul General Guder at Panama, announcing the collapse of the revolutionary movement there. He states that the liberals unexpectedly surrendered, and that quiet now prevails at Panama.

Porto Rican Labor for Hawaii.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 21.—Lieutenant Alexander of Oakland, Cal., who is reported to be interested in Hawaiian plantations, and W. N. Armstrong of Honolulu, are here representing the Planters' Association of Hawaii, investigating the labor question. These gentlemen say that 5000 Porto Ricans are wanted in Hawaii and offer free transportation for laborers and their families on a three years' contract, agreeing to furnish houses, schools and medical attention, at \$15 per month the first year and after that at \$18 and \$17. The agents believe Porto Ricans are adapted to the work and represent that the climate and habits of life in the islands are similar. Conservative authorities considering the overpopulation of this island, the destitution of the people and the difficulty of procuring work, are favorable to the plan if the agents can be shown to be reliable. It is reported that Governor Allen has endorsed the scheme at Washington.

Cattle King Parker.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Sam Parker, the wealthiest native land owner and cattle king in the Hawaiian Islands, arrived from the East last night in company with C. B. Wilson and A. N. Kepoikal, influential citizens of Honolulu. The three gentlemen attended the National Republican Convention as delegates from the new Territory. They are much pleased with the hearty reception they received and the cordial manner in which they were treated. Mr. Parker and his friends are registered at the Palace.

Among the passengers on the Mauna Loa from Hawaii yesterday were W. W. Goodale, J. B. Barker, F. M. Swaney, Dr. Rowatt, C. Kaler and A. du Rego.

OLAA IS TO BE BONDED.

Million And a Quarter Issue.

Reports of Prosperous Condition of Plantation by Agents and Officers.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Olaa Sugar Company was held yesterday morning at the Chamber of Commerce, to consider a proposition to issue bonds for the purpose of assisting in the development and equipment of the plantation. Stockholders were present or represented by proxy to the number of 150,301 shares.

A recommendation of the directors was presented to the stockholders that they authorize the issue of bonds not to exceed \$1,250,000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent, the same to be issued from time to time as they were needed.

The president stated that the object of the proposed issue was to obviate the necessity for calling assessments as rapidly as would be required during the next few months for developing the plantation and paying for the mill. If assessments alone were relied upon.

The original estimates of the amount necessary to bring the plantation up to a paying basis were being followed very closely, the expenditures up to July 1st having exceeded the estimates by only \$30,000, with the exception, that the taking over the Kihel mill at an earlier date than a mill would have been otherwise ordered had necessitated an additional payment of about \$250,000. If all the expenses of the plantation were to be met from now until January next, by assessments, it would require the levying of about 35 per cent.

The directors, said the president, had given careful consideration to the financial situation and had ascertained that it would be difficult and in many cases impossible for the assessable stockholders to meet this large demand in so short a time, and in order that there might be no delay in carrying on the development and equipment of the plantation, it had been decided to recommend this method as being the one most beneficial to all concerned.

It was not intended to discontinue assessments entirely but to call them in slowly so that stockholders would be better able to meet them. In pursuance of this policy the ten per cent assessment which had been levied for August first and been revoked and a two and one-half per cent or 50 cents a share payable August 10th levied instead.

STATUS OF PLANTATION.

The president said he had made frequent visits to the plantation and had just returned therefrom. The cane was in splendid condition.

The area planted for the first crop was in round numbers 2,400 acres, and by the first week in September the manager expected to have the full crop of 3,000 acres in the ground.

In addition to this amount, the Olaa mill will grind at this crop 500 acres for the Puna Sugar Company, 500 acres being planted by outside contractors who were planting on shares on company lands, and several hundred acres being planted by outside landowners, making a total crop of between 4,000 and 4,500 acres.

AGENTS HAVE CONFIDENCE.

Mr. J. P. Cooke of Alexander & Baldwin stated that he wished on behalf of the agents to correct a rumor which had come to him that the agents did not have confidence in the plantation. He wished to say, on the contrary, that the agents had every confidence in the plantation, and that in his opinion an enormous amount of work had been economically accomplished by Mr. McStocker; that no other plantation that Alexander & Baldwin were connected with had more than 200 acres of cane in for the crop of 1902, while Olaa had about 2,400; that this was a remarkable showing, which he had not deemed possible. He thought the stockholders had every reason to be pleased with the condition of the plantation and the work which had been done there.

Mr. W. O. Smith stated in substance that he had just visited the plantation and that the lands appeared very fertile. There was no question that cane grew well upon them at all elevations, from 250 feet up to 2,000 feet; that Olaa had the advantage in this respect of the experience of Waiala and Wai-naku immediately north and of Pahala on the immediate south; that on Pahala plantation cane was doing well at a much higher elevation than was proposed to be planted on Olaa; that different kinds of cane had been planted at all elevations on Olaa, and it was demonstrated that they would do well at all points.

The speaker visited the water-heads, where there was a flow of 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons a day, and from his observation he believed that a very much larger amount would be developed. There seemed ample water for all the plantation needs but he believed that the combined railroad and fluming method of transportation of cane, which was being calculated upon by the company, would be probably the best way of transporting the cane.

The speaker thought that the best method of meeting the demand for labor was by the share contract system, which had been very successfully inaugurated on the Pahala plantation, and which was being inaugurated at Olaa.

A resolution authorizing the directors to issue bonds to the amount recommended by the directors was unanimously adopted.

Whale Wrecks Boat.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—A monster whale struck the pilot boat Bonita head on at 9:40 o'clock Friday night six miles southeast of the Farallon Islands, causing the vessel to leak so badly that she sank six hours later. It was a thrilling experience for the pilots and men on the Bonita. They were thrown down with considerable violence,

and the man at the wheel was so badly scared as to let go of the wheel. The pilot boat Bonita was a five minute. Pilots Swanson, Scott, Wallace and Miller were in the Bonita at the time all but Miller in the cabin, and on deck were pilot Miller and the five sailors.

The school of whales was first noticed by the pilots on the Bonita when they were moving down toward the German bark J. C. Pfluger which Pilot E. M. Freeman was to board. There were at least forty of the big fellows, and all seemed to be wild and were splashing around in the water at a great rate.

After Freeman had boarded the bark the boat again got in the school of whales, and it was then that the disastrous blow from one of the mammals was struck. The men were below deck just beginning to retire when they heard a terrific noise as though the whole port side of the boat had been torn away and it was only a moment before all were on deck. Even before they reached the deck they were satisfied among themselves that one of the whales had done the business. Though willing to save the pretty little boat if possible, it was soon seen that the leak was a fatal one, and that there was nothing to do but to take to the yaws.

After watching the Bonita disappear up to the tops of her masts the pilots and men rowed to the Gracie S, which was cruising at a distance of at least six miles from the point where the Bonita was when she sank.

DELEGATES ARE WELCOMED.

Bring News of McKinley's Intentions to Visit Hawaii When Cable is Laid.

Honolulu awoke bright and early yesterday morning to hasten to the water-front and receive the old reliable Australia from San Francisco bearing aboard the delegation of the Republic of the Hawaiian Territory who attended the national convention.

The usual sounding of the warning whistle was the signal for everybody to rush to the Oceanic wharf. At 7 o'clock a great crowd had assembled there, enthusiastic, excited and glad to see the Australia once again and the many familiar faces which peered from her decks as the old boat pulled alongside the wharf.

The full delegation of Hawaii's Republic returned. Alternate C. B. Wilson accompanied them, as did also National Committeeman H. M. Sewall. The other Democratic delegates to Kansas City came back to Hawaii on the Australia, too.

Larsen's launch was used by the Republican reception committee to meet the delegates. They had armed themselves well with leis and near speeches of welcome home, and passed forth over the side, and immediately after the doctor had passed the ship, scrambled aboard to grasp the hands of the returned ones, "whack them on the back and fire a string of questions at them concerning the many things which interest Honolulu so deeply."

Mr. David and National Committeeman W. H. Cornwell of the Democrats were happy to once more behold the hills of Oahu and the beautiful harbor of Honolulu.

The greater portion of Berger's immortal band was on hand, and die itself proud turning out patriotic airs and tunes of welcome and aloha. The wharf was decorated with American and Hawaiian flags and the McKinley and Roosevelt banner showed up to good advantage and was the first thing that the returning delegates cast their eyes upon.

After the gangway had been run aboard the Republicans, with United States Circuit and District Judge M. M. Estee and United States District Attorney Baird were conducted to carriages and driven to the Hawaiian Hotel.

The hotel was tastefully and appropriately decorated for the occasion. Manager Allen had seen to it that Old Glory was well to the fore and that the Hawaiian colors joined with the Stars and Stripes in making a beautiful display. A brief rest was indulged in on the veranda, and then the Republicans adjourned to the Grand Hotel.

President McKinley made the delegates happy by the cordial reception which he extended to them. He said that he was desirous of seeing Hawaiians in office and of having their claims recognized, and that should be the aim of the very best of the delegates to come to Hawaii next year. The delegates went as "ar east as New York."

A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.

I am the mother of eight children, and have had a great deal of experience that has raised Hawaii's standard higher than ever I repeat. Hawaii has reason to be proud of the record made by the representative Hawaiians whom the Republicans sent to Philadelphia.

President McKinley made the delegates happy by the cordial reception which he extended to them. He said that he was desirous of seeing Hawaiians in office and of having their claims recognized, and that should be the aim of the very best of the delegates to come to Hawaii next year. The delegates went as "ar east as New York."

The main crowd continued on down town, and the scene of the assassination was met a block away by a squad of police who stopped them. Then they began breaking into the second hand stores on Rampart street in that neighborhood hunting for arms and ammunition. The police made a demonstration and drove them off. After lingering around Rampart street for an hour the mob divided, one section going down town, and the other starting back up town.

The down-town mob did terrible execution, and kept up its fiendish work until half-past 3 o'clock. A notorious character took the lead and they headed for the neighborhood of Franklin and Custom House streets. They saw a negro in a crowded Villier street car. He was dragged out and flung with lead, being instantly killed. They moved out in the vicinity of old Bastin on Toulouse street and killed a negro in the neighborhood of the city found as far as Kelerie and Lophin streets, where they found an old negro, seventy-five years old, named Baptiste Fleau, whom they but almost to death.

Coming up town again they met a negro on Decatur street whom they beat into an insensible condition and left for dead. They located the porter of the L. & N. pay car and chased him up the levee. Acting Mayor Mehl

issued a proclamation at 11:30 o'clock, calling on all good citizens to keep the peace, but it did not stop the rioting.

WORD OF ALEX. YOUNG.

He is in Oakland, California, with His Two Daughters.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Alexander Young, who was Minister of the Interior in Hawaii, has arrived with Miss Bertha Young and Miss Mary Young. They are at their home, Rosercrest on Vernon Heights Oakland. Mr. Young comes up on business connected with the large block he is to erect in Honolulu. It will contain besides business stores, a hotel and theatre. As soon as the specifications are ready, Mr. Young will go East to make contracts for the steel to be used in the massive structure.

Mr. Young states that Hawaii will enjoy a prosperous season this year as the cane sugar crop will be large. The only cloud in the sky of Hawaii's favorable prospects is the uncertainty with regard to the labor supply. It will not be serious this year but next year it would become troublesome to deal with should many of the present laborers depart.

Mr. Young reports that the islands had been looking to Porto Rico as a probable source of a fresh labor supply. The planters have been told, however, that there is a legal difficulty with regard to the introduction of laborers because it has not yet been decided that Porto Rico is a part of the United States. The same difficulty may exist with respect to Guam and the Philippines islands. One plan proposed is to make contracts with the Italian immigrants arriving in New York City. Mr. Young reports having strong faith in the sugar business and weak faith in the coffee. Mr. Young said that there was much uncertainty with respect to politics due to the fact that the law establishing a Territorial government was so amended as to give universal suffrage for all citizens, including the native Hawaiians.

JUDGE ESTEE HERE.

Federal Courts to Open Saturday.

On Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Territory of Hawaii will be formally opened for business. Judge M. M. Estee, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, together with United States District Attorney John C. Baird, arrived on the Australia yesterday morning and after visiting Governor Dole and inspecting the new court rooms in the Judiciary building, and conferring with United States Marshal Ray, he decided to open the courts for business as soon as possible.

The new Federal Court rooms will not be the scene of the opening ceremonies, as they will not be ready for occupancy for another week or more. Therefore Judge Estee has decided to make use of the Circuit Court rooms for the occasion, and yesterday he and Chief Justice Frear, and Judge Humphreys and they readily consented to allow the use of the Circuit Court for the purpose.

Judge Estee is anxious that as many of the members of the Honolulu bar be present at the opening as possible. He will suggest that a committee of the bar be appointed to suggest rules for the practice in the District Court, so that these rules may be perfectly and mutually satisfactory. The rules for the Circuit Court are established by the Federal statute, so no action will be taken in that respect.

"It has been a matter of regret with me that I was not able to come to Honolulu sooner," said Judge Estee yesterday afternoon. "I had planned to come on one of the transports and had made all arrangements to take the Sumner, but she was suddenly ordered to go direct to Nauru, and so I had to change my plans. I found considerable difficulty in securing passage on any of the outgoing steamers, for they were all crowded on the Rio we were unable to get any kind of accommodations, so we had to wait for the Australia."

"I am anxious to get the Federal Courts into operation as soon as possible, for I understand that there is much business waiting to be taken up, and as soon as the courts have been formally organized I shall be ready for any matters that may come before me. It was in order that the court might be delayed no longer than could be helped that I decided not to wait for the completion of the new court room."

Col John C. Baird, United States District Attorney, was with Judge Estee when the latter reported called. He has little to add to what the Judge has told you," he said, "for of course all of the work here will be new to me. We hope to get the machinery of the Federal courts in operation as soon as possible, that there may be no delay in any litigation that may come within the jurisdiction of the court."

Col Baird is a Wyoming man, and has for many years been prominent in that State. He was born in Pittsburg, and began life as a newspaper man, doing his first work as a reporter for the Pittsburg Dispatch. He moved to Cheyenne, Wyo., about twenty years ago, and was the managing editor of the old Sun, afterwards the Sun-Leader, the most influential Republican paper in Wyoming. While retaining his newspaper interests he studied law and was admitted to practice. He was active in political work being for two terms District Attorney of Laraine county, member of the Legislature, Judge Advocate General of the National Guard and a prominent member of the Cheyenne Board of Trade. He was head of the Pacific jurisdiction of the Woodmen of the World and is well up in the Masonic fraternity.

The other members of the party accompanying Judge Estee and Col. Baird were Miss Estee, Mrs. Ryan, Judge Estee's private secretary W. B. Maling, clerk of the Federal Courts B. K. Baird, son of Col. Baird, who will be the Colonel's secretary and C. F. Reynolds, official stenographer of the Federal Courts.

Isn't Barbara doll?" "What now?" "She has cards out for a silver celebration." "She's not married." "No, but she's been a bachelor girl for 25 years."

WHY HE READ IT.

"Have you read Boris' latest book, 'Bolted Brains?'" "Yes."

"I thought you didn't like 'Boris' style."

"I don't."

"What did you read his book for?"

"Because I knew some blamed fool would be sure to ask me if I read it."

LEPERS TO BE GUARDED.

Isolation Unless Precautions Taken—Meat Furnished Is Bad.

On all future visits of the Board of Health to the Molokai settlement strict measures are to be taken that the colonists do not mix as they did upon the last visit with the friends and relatives who accompanied the board to the island. At yesterday's meeting of the board the question was carefully discussed and it was the consensus of opinion that the system of isolation was a farce as at present carried on if the visitors to the islands were to be allowed to mingle so freely as they are accustomed to do with the lepers on the occasions of the visits of the board.

Dr. Wood brought the matter before the board at the outset of the meeting. He made a brief formal report of the visit so that it might go on the records of the board and added that he believed that it would not be necessary for the board to pay more than one visit each year to the settlement, for with Superintendent Reynolds spending half his time there and rendering complete reports to the board at frequent intervals there was little for the board to do when it paid its visit save to look the place over and see that all was going well there. He said also that he believed it imprudent hereafter to take so many visitors on these trips, visitors that is who went to the settlement only out of curiosity and not for business.

"I wish to speak particularly," Dr. Wood went on, "about the criticisms that have been made in the press of the city with regard to allowing the friends and relatives of the lepers to mix as freely as they do with them on these visits. We all saw them meet and embrace each other and we know that the visitors went to the houses of their friends and ate with them and enjoyed the most intimate relations with them. It is my opinion that this is not proper and not rational. The board by its orders deprives these people of their liberty, practical sentences them to imprisonment for life. We do this because we believe that the disease from which they are suffering is contagious and we believe it is for the good of the Territory that they be kept apart from their fellow men.

"Considering this it is not logical for us to permit their relatives to visit them at intervals and to go about among them and eat with them just as if they were not afflicted with the disease. I do not mean that I believe in

A STORY



cutting off communication with them but only that whatever is unnecessary in these meetings should be eliminated. I think that the relatives and friends of the lepers ought to be permitted to see them more frequently and less intimately. It has been considered before by the board but it was not thought feasible to place any restrictions on the meetings of the lepers and their friends. I think that the matter is worthy of serious consideration now."

Dr. Emerson said that he quite agreed with President Wood and he said that he believed that it would be wise to accept the suggestion of Dr. Wood that a barrier be erected at the landing place and that the visitors and the lepers be kept apart.

Mr. Lowrey then presented a resolution which was unanimously adopted, that a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to make rules and regulations governing permits to visit the settlement and to regulate the conduct of visitors while there.

Dr. Wood also made a statement concerning the meat which is provided the settlers. He said that it had been reported to him that the beef was so bad that half of the settlers were not drawing their ration of it as it was entirely unfit to be eaten.

"Who has the contract for furnishing the meat to the settlement?" asked Dr. Cooper.

"The Parker ranch," Dr. Cooper replied. "Mr. Parker told me some time ago that he did not care a continental whether we used his beef or not, for he said he could get rid of it here easily enough and get more money for it, too."

Upon Mr. Lowrey's suggestion it was decided to ask bids for furnishing the settlement with canned cooked beef, such as is put up by the big packing houses of the States. Dr. Cooper seemed afraid that this embargoed beef might not prove any more satisfactory than the beef already in use but it was decided to try it.

There was some discussion on the question of re-adopting the old system of issuing tickets upon the Board of Health store to such of the settlers as did not desire to draw their rations at the regular intervals. Dr. Wood said that the plan had been discontinued some time ago as some of the settlers used the tickets to gamble with, but it was decided that this was not a valid reason for the discontinuance of the plan and as it was recommended by Superintendent Reynolds it was considered best to resume the custom and it was decided to do so.

The matter of again taking up the planting of trees in the settlement was likewise considered. Forester Clark had done considerable good work but Superintendent Reynolds had discontinued it because he thought that the money devoted by the board to that object was not being wisely expended. It having been shown that many young trees had been taken to the places where they were to be planted and then left to die on the ground. It was decided that it would be best to begin again the forestry work under better supervision.

Sailors Union.

Headquarters have been established here for the Sailors' Union of the Pacific preparatory to the organization of a regular branch of the union in Honolulu. J. P. Rasmussen, an agent of the organization, was sent here from San Francisco to make all arrangements and look after the work in all its details, and he is now

making ready to start the Honolulu branch of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

This organization has a membership of about 4,000 and is the successor of the Coast Seamen's Union and the Steamship Men's Protective Association. Rasmussen now occupies quarters at the corner of King and Nuuanu streets and declares that with the union going full blast there will be no room on the waterfront for shipping masters. Wages for seamen now, ruling union rates, are \$40 per month on lumber vessels between the islands and the Coast and \$55 on vessels between here and San Francisco. These rates have been in operation for some time. Most of the men now in this harbor are members of the union and will probably identify themselves immediately with the local branch. Shipping of crews will be done at the union headquarters.

THE MAIL ON HAWAII

Thirty-Four Post Offices Now Running On The Big Island

H. B. Hall, postoffice inspector, returned yesterday from the Maina Islet from a circuit of the island of Hawaii after an inspection of the postal departments and system there. The inspector left Honolulu on July 17 and made a hard trip around the big island. He encountered more rain on the trip than he anticipated and says the plantations should have no fears of the result of their crops if the rainfall continues.

The entire number of postoffices now in operation on Hawaii, thirty-four in number, were looked over and found in satisfactory shape for the conduct of Uncle Sam's mail service.

"The postoffices on Hawaii are doing as well on an average as those in the United States direct," said Mr. Hall to an Advertiser reporter. "I was quite surprised at the efficiency of the service. Every office was right up in its work, and with one exception I found the postmasters perfectly competent for their duties."

Makukona was the first office inspected and the tour ended only after the whole island had been circled. Most of them are plantation postoffices, where the equipment is furnished entirely by the postmaster in charge. Hilo and Kohala are the only ones under the direct supervision of salaried postmasters of the United States. The others take out their revenue by the sale of stamps, money orders and other little side issues.

In many of the plantation offices lock boxes are being put in for the benefit of subscribers. The revenue derived from the rent of these goes into the pocket of the postmaster.

Mr. Carr, assistant superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, accompanied Mr. Hall on the trip and has taken notes of several changes in the route and system of carrying the mails overland. Heretofore no Government contracts were let for the mail transportation. A person was found who was willing to carry the mail bag from one point to another and he was paid for such service, no bonds being required. Mr. Carr will now advertise every route on the island, and the mail transportation will be let to the lowest responsible bidder upon approved bids. This will insure regularity in the mail service, and the question of the time for the mail runs will also enter largely in letting the contracts. The time for making the run between certain routes will be specified and will be strictly adhered to. Some of the routes will be cut out, and many changes, looking to the betterment of the service at every point, will be made.

Mail clerks for the Kilauea and Mauna Loa, for the Hawaii service, will probably be appointed within a short time. The employees of the Postal Department will have the sorting out of the mail placed

WITHOUT



upon them. Instead of making up thirty four pouches in the Honolulu office for Hawaii, the mail will be pouched in one bag and sent aboard the steamer and the clerk will sort the letters out for the various offices and do the pouching himself. This will save the local office considerable work.

Some changes have been made in the Hilo office. The postal officials have been unable to secure a suitable location for the new office. The only vacant place available in the new Peacock building was not deep enough for the needs of the office. It is probable someone will erect a building for the postoffice. Better quarters are absolutely needed, says Mr. Hall, and he will advertise for quarters of a suitable nature, giving the specifications of the dimensions and peculiarities necessary to enclose a first-class department.

Mr. Hall will eventually leave for Maui for a similar inspection and then go over the needs of the Kauai route.

Booked For The Coast

Great numbers of people are making ready to depart for the mainland. Not only are the Acragi and Australia lists very large but several have engaged passage on the schooner Rosamond, Captain Ward. The Acragi is due today from Sydney and will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver with all accommodation taken. Bookings on the Acragi are as follows:

Mrs. A. S. Parke, Miss I. B. Parke, W. C. Parke, H. A. Allen, Mrs. C. G. Ballen, type nurse and five children; Miss Hartnagel, Mrs. Arlegh, Mrs. W. H. Burgess, Wm. T. Somerville, L. M. Fernald and wife, Miss Hartwell, F. Waldoor, John Dawson, T. M. Starkey, W. T. Bull and wife, R. C. Sayers, Ah Sang, Ah Yong, C. J. McCarthy, B. F. Chapman, Miss Ida M. Morton, Peter High, W. C. E. Batchler, M. C. G. von Loben Sels, J. J. von Loben Sels, J. F. von Loben Sels, L. Bayly, W. H. Harris, L. F. Arriere and wife, W. E. Tilden, Mrs. Henry Tilden, Mrs. J. C. Tilden, Carrie M. Crosby, Mrs. G. H. Valentine, W. Jameson.

On August 7th the Australia, due this morning from San Francisco, will return to that port. The list to date is large but there is still room for more passengers. Those who have already booked are:

Mr. Grigby, Mrs. H. J. Dyer and child, W. A. Bowen and wife, W. C. Peacock and wife, Miss Kimball, Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. P. Gleason, Miss B. Meyer, Miss L. C. Pond, Master Bowen, Master Cowan, Mrs. R. M. Davidson, T. Fujita, Mr. and Mrs. Hallam and two children, E. W.

Nichols, T. F. Dredge, E. W. Schlueter, Mrs. M. Góó, Miss Annabel Lee, Miss Van Meter, H. Deacon and son, Miss Ahrens, George Richardson, Misses Richardson (2), J. F. Kent and wife, H. F. Puggles and wife, Mrs. T. P. Pulteney, Miss Rosa, Miss A. Arle, C. A. Bachelier, Mr. and Mrs. Rolph, E. Holton, Thos. Kuhl, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Ella, Mrs. E. T. Green, E. B. Root, M. M. O'Shannassy, Mr. Hent, Dr. W. A. Setchell, Miss Carrie McCall, Miss Turner, Prof. and Mrs. E. C. Aldrich and wife, F. C. Aldrich and wife, John McGreevy and wife, Mrs. T. Mills, Miss M. Rordan, Mrs. H. Burrows and daughter, T. H. Kosh, Miss Angle Willard, John Adams, A. J. le Baron, wife and five children, Mrs. C. M. Hurson Mrs. Lena E. Howe, William Laughter.

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST BOXERS

At a mass meeting of the Chinese citizens and residents of Honolulu, held on the evening of July 31st, 1900, in regard to the recent deplorable situation in China, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Chinese citizens and residents of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, extend our profound sympathy for the loss of life which has been inflicted upon the citizens of the United States in China by the Boxers, and denounce said Boxers as murderers and outlaws. We denounce and condemn the Boxers and all those who aid and sympathize with them, and we earnestly hope that order may be restored without delay and all those connected with these outrages may be speedily punished.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency, Wu Tingfang, at Washington, D. C., to be by him presented to the Department of State of the United States, and that he forward a request to His Excellency, Li Hung Chang, and other Governor Generals in China to exert every effort to protect life and property of all foreigners in Kwang Tung and other provinces.

That a copy of this resolution be presented to Governor Sanford B. Dole of the Territory of Hawaii.

CHU GEM, Chairman.
C. WINAM, CHANG KIM, PONG QUON, JOSEPH GOO KIM, NG CHAN, L. T. CHIN, Secretary.
Committee.

DEFY COMPETITION.

Maui Stores Claim to Leave Little for Honolulu Trade

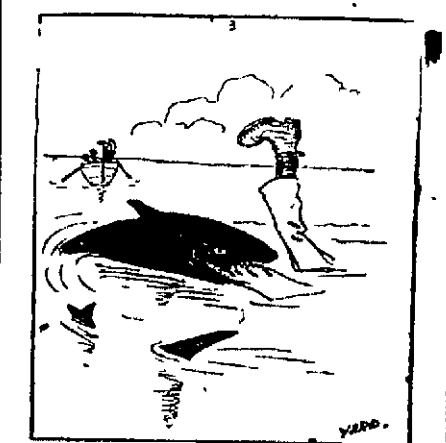
[Special Correspondence.]

WAILUKU, Maui, July 30.—Mr. Kennedy, the manager of Pala store, has been at Wailuku this week. He does considerable business here and is constantly extending his operations. The plantation stores at Pala and Kihel, and the H. C. & S. Co.'s large concern at Kahului, have got hold of much of the island trade.

The quarantine in Honolulu helped them on, and being able to obtain their supplies direct from San Francisco, and thus avoid the heavy port dues of Honolulu, and the excessive freight rates of the local steamship companies, they are thus enabled to undersell all competitors.

A correspondent of the would-be Democratic organ asks Hawaiians to observe that the Kansas City convention turned down the white delegates from Hawaii and let in the natives. The statement is quite true. We might add by way of variety that the Philadelphia Convention did the same thing. So political honors are easy.

WORDS.



FOUR CONSUMPTIVE SAILORS.

Arrangements for Care at Hospital for Incurables

Arrangements have been made by Dr. Carmichael, of the Marine Hospital service, for the reception of consumptive sailors at the Hospital for Incurables, as pay patients. Dr. Carmichael made the same arrangement some time ago for the reception of sailors not suffering from infectious diseases at the Queen's hospital.

Bishop Willis announces that the Hospital for Incurables has not any large sum of money on hand but that it has enough to maintain it for some time. No large donations have been received since the departure of Alexander Young for the Coast.

TROUBLE SOME TO THE ARMY.

During the Civil War, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases a man had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers and sailors from it Mr. David Taylor of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa. is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, for H. I.

Mrs. R. F. Bickerton has moved to the Hotel Annex, Walkiki.

SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, freckles, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is so moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, or inflamed condition of the PORES.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. The Set

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and to soothe the itching, inflammation, and irritation, and to make the skin soft, white, and healthy. CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly soothe, soothe, and heal the skin. A Sixpenny Set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, difficult, and humbling skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, or all one fails, send promptly to the world. Agents for H. I. Territory: F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd., 100, Queen's Road, London, E.C. 4, England. Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A.

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W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

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HONOLULU, H. I.

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Keen Kutter Kan Openers

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HEARS AND SCISSORS, also a fine line of K. K. POCKET KNIVES. All Keen Kutter goods are guaranteed by the makers and we replace any defective article in this line if same is returned to us.

Chisels, Augers, Bits, Tin Snips and lots of other tools in the Keen Kutter line will interest you in price and quality.

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SAITS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

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A black and white illustration of a horse wearing a harness, shown in profile facing left. The harness includes a bridle, collar, and saddle with straps extending to the right. The horse is standing on a textured ground surface.